

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1928—VOL. XV, NO. 75

BENGAL APPROVES WOMAN SUFFRAGE; RACIAL BILL PASSED

Communal Representation to Continue Nine Years, When It Automatically Lapses

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.—The Municipal Bill now almost through the Bengal Legislative Council embodies three important items—woman suffrage, one man, one vote, and continuation of the theory of communal representation for a further nine years, when it will automatically lapse. Woman suffrage was carried by the voting of the president of the council. Calcutta thus accepts a plan already adopted in Bombay, Bihar, Madras and Burma.

In view of the appalling conditions of infantile and maternal life in Calcutta, the Corporation recently entered on maternity and child welfare work to great advantage. It is felt that women could assist in this and kindred matters. Acceptance of the one man, one vote scheme is regarded in certain quarters as of doubtful value in municipal matters in Calcutta, despite its democratic flavor. The municipal franchise qualification is now reduced to 12 rupees. This will admit to the vote a class in education far below the poorest elements in London and these new voters will tend to swamp the wealthy ratepayers who form the intelligent class and supply the driving force to the movement that aims to improve conditions generally, extend amenities and beautify cities.

Communal representation insures minorities such as Muhammadans and Europeans of representation, as they may form separate communities for electing their own members. This is indefensible according to the strict canons of democracy, but there are the difficulties of bridging the huge gulfs of tradition, caste, etiquette, and different social habits which divide the Hindus, Muhammadans, Europeans, Jews and Parsees; thus despite protests from the Government, the Government has been obliged to embody the communal representation in the bill.

The Muhammadans for nine years are entitled to elect 13 representatives and are also given two general constituencies, a total of 15 out of 63 corporation seats corresponding to the proportion in population. Communal representation seems better than that a Hindu should represent a Muhammadan constituency or vice versa.

The Racial Distinctions Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly at Delhi must be an atmosphere of complete harmony.

WREN BICENTENARY FITTINGLY OBSERVED IN VARIED PROGRAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 24.—In memory of the Christopher Wren bicentenary, an exhibition of drawings, photographs and models illustrating Wren's work in church, civil and domestic architecture was opened today to the public at the Royal Institute of British Architects' galleries and the public record office museum.

During the ensuing week a program of visits to Sir Christopher Wren's chief buildings, under the general direction of the honorary secretary of the London Society, has been arranged by the Selborne Society. On Monday the members of the grand committee, with the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, will proceed to St. Paul's crypt, where the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Paul Waterhouse, and a representative of the American Ambassador, on behalf of the Architectural League of New York, will lay wreaths upon Sir Christopher Wren's tomb.

The inscription sent by the American architectural league was as follows: "In appreciative memory of Sir Christopher Wren, whose work marked so distinct a step in world architecture, and to so large a degree influenced the colonial architecture of America, this wreath is offered in loving memory by the Architectural League of New York and placed here by a representative of America's Ambassador to the Court of St. James's by permission of the dean of the cathedral."

New "Air Flivver" Designed to Eliminate Subway Crush

Detroit Inventor Working on Monoplane He Says Will Make Flights Seem Ordinary and Commonplace

DETROIT, Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence).—At Selfridge Field, the Government aviation grounds near Mt. Clemens, there may be seen nearly every afternoon a man testing out what he believes is the forerunner of the air flivver, the flying foretaste of the day when aerial journeys will be as ordinary and commonplace as a trip today by motor car. The man is William B. Stout of Detroit, with the Aircraft Board in Washington during the war.

Mr. Stout calls his machine an air sedan, as it has already carried, in number of test flights, three adult persons in addition to the pilot. Mr. Stout says that this all-metal monoplane weighs less than a Ford touring car, and that its Curtiss engine of 90 horsepower has shown a greater lifting capacity than any other motor of like type. The sedan travels 10

COMMERCE CHAMBER SEEKS PROPER PAY FOR ARTISTS

Berkeley Organization Leads Movement to Stabilize Financing of Art and for Community Application

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence).—Acting on the assumption that one function of civic organizations is to support the artistic as well as the commercial side of community life, the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce has under consideration a referendum to be sent to the United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, in which two propositions are set forth for study, publicity and a national vote of approval or disapproval. The first is "That among all products made by human skill, those calling for the greatest degree of craftsmanship and lasting value in our civilization are those products of the fine arts, and are worthy of recognition as such by a commercial body."

The second is "That the artist must receive a living wage for his creative work just as does any workman, if community art is to thrive. An educated public should provide living compensation for the finest work produced, that American art be vitalized and made independent of poverty."

In other words, the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce is making a concerted move to interest other chambers of commerce in the importance of stressing the economic basis of art work in communities. In the unequal and unfair evaluation of "art," in which a jazz jingle brings a fortune while an inspired composition

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

RAILROAD RATE CUT BROOKHART EDICT

Calls for Immediate Extra Session of Congress—Would Change Esch-Cummins Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Voicing the opinion of Progressives in Congress, Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, issued a demand today for an extra session for the purpose of immediately legislating freight and passenger rates downward.

Coincident with this demand upon President Harding, the Iowa introduced in the Senate a bill making a sweeping revision of certain sections of the Esch-Cummins Railroad Act, particularly upon the question of fair valuation so it shall not exceed the fair market value of the outstanding securities. His amendment, Mr. Brookhart asserted, would bring \$7,000,000,000 of water out of railroad valuation.

Progressives for firm stand. Flushed with the success of the eleventh hour filibuster against the Administration's ship subsidy bill, Progressives are preparing to make a united demand for consideration of railroad legislation at a special session instead of postponing it, as the Administration has decreed, until the convening of the next Congress.

"Owing to the critical condition in the agricultural districts of this country, which is caused to a great extent by high freight rates, I feel that the President should immediately call an extra session of Congress for the consideration of this railroad legislation," Mr. Brookhart said.

Upon the advice of Albert B. Cummins, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, President Harding has taken a direct action against the appointment of a commission to study transportation problems during the recess of Congress. Mr. Cummins said it would take six months to frame legislation to submit to Congress, and opposed any investigation until December.

To Fight "Excess Profiteering" In view of this situation Mr. Brookhart declared today that the country cannot afford to wait at least another year before Congress takes any definite action to relieve the situation from its present burdens upon the farmer, traveling public and shippers in general. These burdens are so acute, he declared, that Congress should take up the question at the earliest possible moment.

Brookhart announced that at another time he will introduce another amendment to the transportation act which will "stop excess profiteering by subsidiary corporations." His bill also is aimed at the capitalization of the unearned increment in property value and defines the adequate return which will not exceed the interest rate on the bonded portion of the capital.

Other features of the bill are: Abolishment of the Railway Labor Board within six months after the passage of the act, and providing for the transfer of its duties to the United States Board of Railroad and Conciliation; repeal of the present power of the Interstate Commerce Commission over interstate rates, as demanded by the "farm bloc"; makes unlawful interlocking directorates.

AMERICA TO STOP RELIEF TO RUSSIA

Action Follows Statement That Country Is Exporting Grain—Children to Be Cared For

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Discontinuance of food remittances to Russia was announced today by the American Relief Administration for the reason, according to George Barr Baker, director of public policy and one of Mr. Hoover's principal lieutenants since 1914, that "the contents of a \$10 food package, which used to be priceless in Russia, has depreciated in value since the harvest of last fall to a point where its equivalent may be purchased in parts of Russia for as low as \$6, \$5 and \$4.50."

This discontinuance will go into effect, said Mr. Baker, on March 15. As regards the child program, he admitted that the 1,600,000 children who are now receiving their one daily meal from the American Relief Administration supplies will probably have to be increased to at least 3,000,000 when the available Russian supplies suitable for children become exhausted toward spring.

Now Exporting Grains Mr. Baker declared that the A. R. A. had not shipped grain into Russia for several months, that it is no longer feeding adults and that it does not propose to export breadstuffs to feed adults for a country "which is exporting bread grains from the same ports through which the relief grains would enter." Yet, he admitted, "it remains a fact that in several parts of Russia extreme hunger situations still persist. The Quakers are feeding adults, as are the Joint Distribution Committee and other American organizations." In consideration of these facts, and especially in view of its conviction that at least 3,000,000 children would be begotten in danger of the worst effects of under-nourishment in a few months if outside help should be withdrawn, the A. R. A. thus declares it is prepared to stand behind the situation during the coming summer.

"Our slogan is," said Mr. Baker, "that America never has failed to help the women and children. But at the present rate of production of foodstuffs in Russia we see no reason for extending American charity even to children in Russia beyond the coming summer."

Constantinople Situation A Constantinople cable dispatch to Near East Relief headquarters today states that there are now 15,000 additional refugees at various Black Sea ports and 25,000 more at Constantinople awaiting transportation and permission to land in Greece, which is denied on account of medical restrictions.

The refugees, for the most part from the interior of Asia Minor, have nothing and are being fed by the Near East Relief.

It had been hoped to discontinue this emergency feeding before now, but relief officials said, but the arrival of more refugees at the sea ports makes the demand for food imperative.

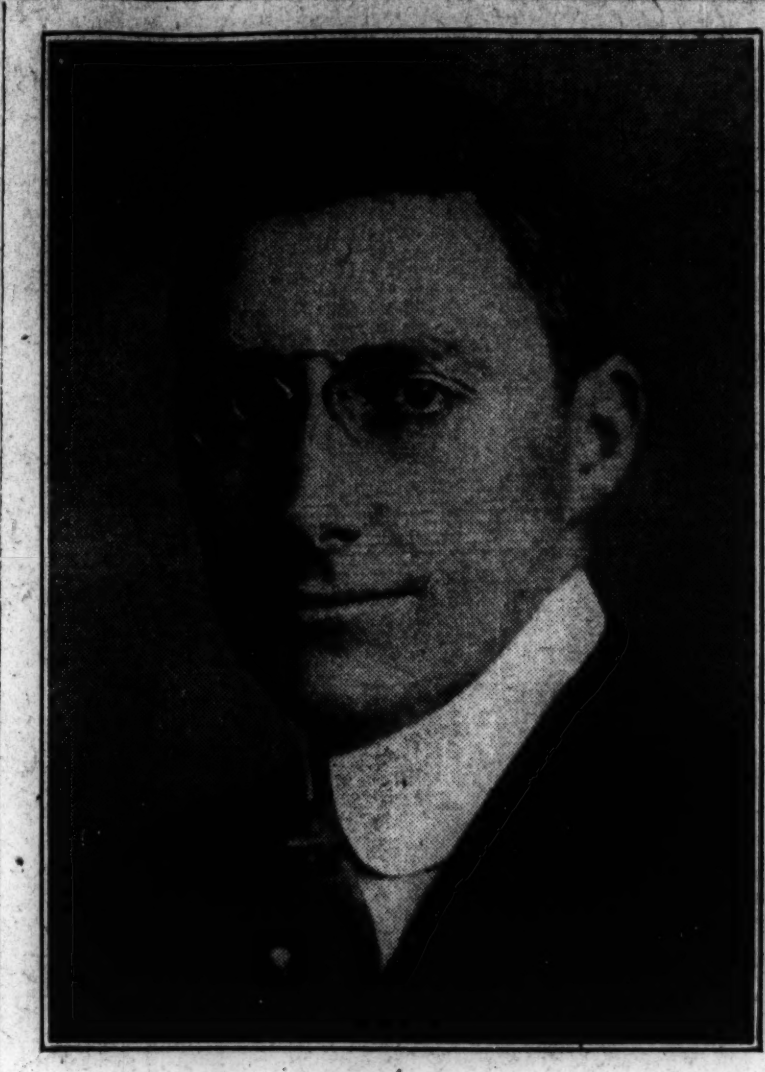
No Official Decision Reached Declares Secretary Hoover

By The Associated Press
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Despite published reports to the contrary, Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said today that the American Relief Administration, of which he is head, had reached no decision on the question of cutting off further relief shipments to Russia, now said to be exporting grain to Germany and Turkey.

LEAGUE URGED TO PENALIZE LITHUANIA

WARSAW, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press).—A demand that the League of Nations apply all possible penalties to Lithuania, including exclusion from the League, for its alleged aggressions in the neutral district of Vilna, is made by Poland in a note forwarded to the League headquarters.

The note, which was sent through Prof. Simon Askenazy, Polish delegate to the League Council, points out that the alleged aggressions took place while Poland was occupying the district in compliance with the orders of the Council.



Bayard Dodge

Mr. Dodge Sails to Take Up Duties as Head of University in Near East

NEW BEIRUT UNIVERSITY HEAD TO TRAIN NEAR EAST LEADERS

Bayard Dodge to Supervise American Institution in Syria, Where Roster Comprises 15 Faiths

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Bayard Dodge, president-elect of the American University of Beirut, Syria, sailed today on the steamship Lapland, Mr. Dodge, who is a son of Cleveland H. Dodge, banker, goes to take charge of one of the foremost educational establishments in the Near East.

Beirut University, Mr. Dodge said, is a "correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor today, in spite of the recent events in Asia Minor, still has a student body in which Christians and non-Christians are represented in about even ratio. Its religious roster comprises 15 faiths drawn from 22 nationalities from four continents.

"In this light," said Mr. Dodge, "the development of an institution whose chief aim must be to train leaders in this quarter of the world where so many apparently discordant faiths and political ideals are clashing, must guide in breadth and tolerance toward true international understanding." The finest work among the 137 members of the administrative and teaching staff, he said, is being done by Beirut graduates from Syria and other districts throughout Asia Minor, who have come back to their university to make a thoroughly national enterprise founded on peace and devotion.

To this fact he attributes the principal reason why more than 500 Moslem students cheerfully attend an institution organized and still run under predominantly Christian auspices.

Syria is still a very poor country, Mr. Dodge said, as a result of the serious disorganization following the war, and the students' annual fees, in the present circumstances, only pay some \$200,000 out of the \$350,000 it costs each year to run the university. Travel is also very bad, and although Beirut is now 200 miles from the Turkish border within the Syrian area of the French mandate, the revision of the border-line is imminent and of the border-line is imminent and

will bring increased problems, although Mr. Dodge considers it as settled that Beirut will remain in Syria. The French co-operation with progressive Syria he declared was impressive, especially along the lines of education—in fact, the College Laïque and the new institution of the French Freres Chretiens, the College La Salle, both show characteristic French activity in Beirut at the present moment.

Mr. Dodge will spend several months in France, familiarizing himself with French administration and language, before continuing to Syria, where he is to be officially inaugurated in Beirut in June. He is a graduate of Princeton and of the Union Theological Seminary of this city, and has been secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at the University of Beirut for the last 10 years.

EUGENICS SPURNED BY INDIANA SENATE; WISCONSIN TO ACT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24 (Special).—The Senate of the Indiana General Assembly killed the eugenics bill by a vote of 24 to 17, yesterday afternoon, and the students' annual fees, in the present circumstances, only pay some \$200,000 out of the \$350,000 it costs each year to run the university. Travel is also very bad, and although Beirut is now 200 miles from the Turkish border within the Syrian area of the French mandate, the revision of the border-line is imminent and of the border-line is imminent and

The bill which would remove from the statute books the requirement of a physician's certificate of health before a marriage license may be granted to a Wisconsin man has been introduced by Newcomb Spoor, Assemblyman.

John Cashman, Senator from Denmark, in leading the attack, pointed to the need of preservation of regard for the Ten Commandments as better means of reaching the aims sought.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 23 (Special).—The Wisconsin Legislature has refused to enlarge its eugenics marriage law at the demand of those interested in pushing this medical legislation and now has before it the consideration of the repeal of the existing legislation. A bill which would remove from the statute books the requirement of a physician's certificate of health before a marriage license may be granted to a Wisconsin man has been introduced by Newcomb Spoor, Assemblyman.

John Cashman, Senator from Denmark, in leading the attack, pointed to the need of preservation of regard for the Ten Commandments as better means of reaching the aims sought.

IRISH DISTURBANCE LAID TO POLITICS

DUBLIN, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The disturbance in Dublin last night, during which considerable rioting occurred in the streets, was not of a serious nature, Kevin O'Higgins, Free State Minister of Home Affairs, declared today. It was not so much a military operation as a political demonstration by the irregulars, designed to show that Sean Fitzpatrick and the other leaders of the Dublin irregulars captured yesterday by the Free State were not indispensable.

The news from the country in general was good, the minister added.

DRY CHIEF APPLEBY SHIFTED TO BOSTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Prohibition Division Chief John D. Appleby of New York was today transferred to take charge of the Boston division.

Mack Overpeak, division chief, was transferred from the Boston division to take charge of the New Orleans division.

Crewe Establishes Record for Sobriety

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The City of Crewe, which boasts of 45,000 inhabitants, has established a record. Not an arrest on a drunkenness charge was made there during the last 15 months. Lighter and more expensive beer, as well as a curtailment of the number of hours the saloons may be open, are given as the reasons for this sobriety.

FRANCE DESIROUS OF STRENGTHENING VERSAILLES TREATY

Greater Stress Laid on Security Than Payments—New Franco-German Relations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 24.—With the pause in the Ruhr proceedings which have settled down into trench warfare there is a period of waiting which may be long or short. In the meantime the aims of France are being discussed in certain quarters. Everywhere it is acknowledged that security is as much the purpose of French action as reparations. Speeches by eminent statesmen and articles in many newspapers lay rather more stress on safety than on payments.

There is little doubt that to obtain the French desire for a new treaty at least of a supplementary character will have to be prepared, and it is asked whether France is at this time ready for the surrender of Germany. There seems now a good reason to ask why some sort of additional document, repairing the defects of the treaty, should not be the outcome of the occupation.

Ever since it was submitted to Parliament, the Versailles Treaty has been generally condemned as inadequate and as neglecting the real interests of France. Although France would never have moved on such a ground, now that it is in the Ruhr it is an excellent opportunity to strengthen the provisions which have been recognized to be so inadequate.

Security and Reparations It is in this direction that French thought is turning. Precisely how security and reparations will be obtained is a matter of speculation. There have been hints that with regard to security, the railways of the Ruhr and the Rhineland should be administered internationally. This would make the secret concentration of military forces impossible. With regard to reparations, there will doubtless be some industrial arrangement with the magnates of the Ruhr Valley, besides the participation by France in the exploitation of the Rhineland. Precisely because there may be discovered this new basis, France is anxious that England should come in before it is too late.

If England only comes forward when the new document is being elaborated, it will run the risk of being told that its neutrality has embarrassed France, has delayed the hour of victory, and yet England desires to share in what ever may be the process of operation in which it has taken no part.

It seems, indeed, that there will be a complete transformation of Franco-German relations, and that France will not be content with anything less than security and some assurance of reparations.

Occupation Only an Episode

There is published today a kind of political testament of Theophile Delcasse, which represents the growing feeling of patriotic Frenchmen. The Ruhr occupation is only an episode. It must lead to conclusions. M. Delcasse does not vote for the Versailles Treaty, because it gave neither security nor reparations. It was necessary that Germany should pay quickly. It was absurd to suppose that it would pay during 40, 20 or even 10 years.

Whatever could have been recovered immediately should have been taken. Nor was France secure since America

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

AMERICAN COMPANY LOSES SUIT BROUGHT IN BULGARIAN COURTS

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Feb. 24.—The long controversy between the New York Life Insurance Company and its clients in Bulgaria, which was finally brought to the Court of Cassation, has ended in favor of the insured, which decision has been greeted with universal approval. Similar actions instituted throughout Central Europe since the Great War caused a heavy depreciation in the currency of Bulgaria, where the insurance society is very popular.

Great indignation was felt when the officials of the company paid the policy claims in paper leva instead of gold francs.

A poor Government official insured himself for 20,000 gold leva. Upon the policy expiring he was offered a large amount of paper currency, worth only 500 francs which, of course, he refused. Clients of the company complained to the Paris bureau but only received evasive replies. The matter was then appealed to New York, where it was agreed to abide by the decision of the Bulgarian court. A suit was started three years ago. The case was won by the policyholders, and now the decision has been finally approved by the Supreme Court.

EDUCATORS DIVIDE ON CABINET ISSUE; HOOVER AID URGED

Cleveland Convention Faces a Finish Fight to Frustrate Department Submergence

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24 (Staff Correspondence).—Whether educators will stand firm for a federal department of their own or will yield to the combined forces which have culminated in the National Chamber of Commerce pronouncement against the extension of national administration of education will be decided next week in Cleveland under cover of the Convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association.

A meeting has been called of officers, directors, trustees and department heads. Confidential information to The Christian Science Monitor indicates that a battle royal is in prospect. The Chamber of Commerce poll is understood here to deal the final blow to the hopes of advocates of the Towner-Sterling education bill. Whether the next step will be a fight, educator expresses it "with our backs against the wall" or a compromise with the welfare advocates as allies will be determined here in what is without doubt the most important education conference ever held in this country.

Mr. Hoover's Role Will the question of a federal department of education and welfare turn on Herbert Hoover? Some of the delegates who are gathering here for the opening of the convention believe that it will. They say that Mr. Hoover was called by the Federal Government to stabilize commerce, trade, and business conditions. They believe that he will be called next to deal with education.

They point out that both education and welfare are teaching grasping hands toward Mr. Hoover, that on one hand he is giving his name to head the great national group of welfare organizations and that on the other hand it is his enunciation of "ideals in American education" which the National Education Association has put into circulation on the eve of the present convention.

Apostolic Opposition

If they say Mr. Hoover is looked to by both of these groups then there is an answer to the attitude of some educational leaders who are here and who are showing themselves none too strenuous in their opposition to the proposed department of education and welfare. It is not that these leaders have any objection to Mr. Hoover. They are outspoken in deploring it. But they are not fighting. It is almost as though they are at this minute confident of the outcome of the proposal.

These leaders say that there is no need for a resolution from the present convention condemning the department, that it is already doomed. They say that labor will successfully oppose the transposition of bureau from the federal Department of Labor and that the American Legion will prevent the transference of the Veterans' Bureau to a department of education and welfare. Here they stop. They say that it is possible that welfare and education might be put into one department with "guarantees that welfare will not absorb education."

In other words welfare is not to be for a resolution from the present convention condemning the department, that it is already doomed. They say that labor will successfully oppose the transposition of bureau from the federal Department of Labor and that the American Legion will prevent the transference of the Veterans' Bureau to a department of education and welfare. Here they stop. They say that it is possible that welfare and education might be put into one department with "guarantees that welfare will not absorb education."

Who Will Guarantee?

But who is to assure this compromise and who is to give these guarantees? The very persons who now say "It is politically unwise to declare against such an illusory proposal," and "President Harding has not sanctioned the proposal, and it is unfair to deal with it as a definite, tangible factor," are among those who previously have felt that it was impossible to protect education against encroachment if it were in a department with welfare. What new reason for their change of attitude? It is confidence that Mr. Hoover is to be called into conference and that he can be relied upon to steer an alliance of education and welfare to a satisfactory conclusion?

In the meantime numbers of educators who are here for the convention lack this confidence. They are vigorous in their opposition to such a move and they are outspoken against it. There are no safeguards which can protect education sufficiently in such a department, they say.

"Education might easily be swamped by welfare. I participate just such an outcome," said R. G. Jones, superintendent of the Cleveland public schools, in declaring himself against the proposed department. "What we need is a great independent organization free from political control. I do not believe in a federal department of education which in any way implies federal control."

Educational "Laboratory"

Mr. Jones indorses a great laboratory to which agents would bring the best educational work of all parts of the country, study it, and disseminate it. Such a laboratory to be set up through a professional organization, such as the National Education Association, or the present Bureau of Education developed to a more important position, or through a co-ordination of these two groups.

Clyde Miller of the Cleveland Department of Education indorses this same view. "A union of education and welfare in one federal department does not appeal to me," said Mr. Miller. "I cannot believe that education could

INDEX OF THE NEWS	
FEBRUARY 24, 1928	
General	
Commerce Chamber Wants Artists	1
Cleveland Education Convention	1
American Relief to Russia to Stop	1
Bayard Dodge to Train Near East Leaders	1
France Desires Versailles Treaty Strengthened	1
Bengal Approves Woman Suffrage	1
Angora Clings to "Independence"	1
Spain Will Close All Gaming Houses	1
Army Chief Says Gas Tests Help Farmers	1
Filipino Commerce Grows Important	1
Tel el-Amarna and Luxor Discoveries Compared	1
Racial Problem Faces Tunisians	1
Financial	
Grain Prices Lose During Week	11
Chauncey M. Depew—Portrait	11
Central Leather Earnings Better	11
Prices Weaken in London Hide Market	11
Erratic Price Movements in Stock Market	12
Stock Market Quotations	12
Market Retarded Slightly by New Discount Rate	12
New York Market Weekly Price Range	13
Sporting	
United States Squash Tennis	8
College Stars to Meet Next Saturday	8
American Athletes Win in New Zealand	8
Eastern Dog Show	8
Three-Cushion Billiards	9
Motorists	9
Features	
Letters to the Editor	6
Washington Observations	6
The Page of the Seven Arts	10
Music of the World	16
The Home Forum	17
The Prodigal Son	17
Editorials	18

be properly safeguarded under those conditions. If the Government really desires to improve education it should do so not by political means but through the establishment of a professional laboratory center. When you get too much of this thing called "Government authority" in education as in other phases of life the results are not particularly happy.

One of the first groups in the session here is the National Committee of Bureau of Occupations, which is having a two-day meeting ending today, and will convene again next week in joint session with the National Association of Deans of Women.

Miss Cora Helen Coolidge, acting

president of the Pennsylvania College for Women, chairman of the national committee, put herself on record against the proposed federal department in these words: "I should regret very much to have a department started in which education should have only a quarter part. I regard education as of sufficient importance and dignity to be established on the firmest possible basis."

The acting secretary of the National Committee, Miss Emma P. Hirth of New York, said, "Education should have its own representative in the Cabinet. Education is a problem entirely separate and distinct from welfare and sufficiently important to merit its own place."

The committee is discussing the establishment of a field secretary to unite the bureau more closely and to make available nationally the information which each is assembling. Reports presented yesterday afternoon showed that the Boston bureau is about to publish surveys on the local work available for women in publishing houses, advertising and finance, while the Nashville, Tenn., bureau has collected questionnaires from 450 local business women.

Training for Women

Miss Hirth reported for the National Committee of Vocational Information in New York which will publish shortly a survey of the technical, professional and special training available for women throughout the country. The information has been collected from the point of view of the capacity of the field to absorb trained workers, as well as the actual courses available to women.

Committees of professional women drawn from all over the United States are contributing practical information, as well as the technical material secured from the schools and colleges. The Pittsburgh bureau which has placed 7333 applicants this year is instituting studies of the local opportunities for women in banking and law. The Pasadena and Los Angeles, bureaux, which have united in one woman's vocational alliance, reported several hundred placements of women this year varying from a woman rare book dealer to women chauffeurs. The Denver bureau is sending letters each month to the colleges to give up-to-date vocational information for women students.

The main speakers at today's sessions are Miss Elizabeth Kemper Adams of New York, Miss Esther Smith of Pittsburgh and Dean Bontecue of Bryn Mawr.

HOUSES CONSTITUTE SOLDIER MEMORIAL

Georgia Bungalows Presented to Veterans Commemorate John Pendleton King

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—A war memorial of homes for veterans has been started near here by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay King, in honor of their soldier son, John Pendleton King. Row after row of cozy bungalows with vine-covered porches and gravel roads winding past their doorsteps will be built for fellow fighters, until ultimately a village of 450 homes is erected.

Before John Pendleton King went north to Flatburg to enter the first officers' training camp, his parents gave to him 100 acres of their estate, part of which Camp Hancock overlapped, and it is this property that is now being cut up into half-acre sections, each eventually to have its own bungalow and garden.

Houses Cannot Be Sold

Mr. King started the memorial by building seven small stucco houses of mellow red and green shingled roofs. Soldiers, lieutenants and sergeants, veterans have occupied five of these and the others will be filled as worthy applicants appear. The only condition attached to the occupation is that the houses must never be sold; otherwise they become the full property of the veteran and his descendants, according to the arrangement.

In this little colony of Camp Pendleton the men who fought on the fields of France or served at sea and came back to their country disabled can find peace and quiet. With compensation from the Government, the gift of a home and garden for the tending, they can live in modest prosperity.

A huge granite boulder has been placed on a knoll near the entrance of the camp. The inscription on it reads, "Pendleton Camp, founded May 28, 1919, as a memorial to John Pendleton King, lieutenant in the infantry, twenty-sixth division, for the use and benefit of his wounded and disabled comrades in the World War and their descendants forever."

Camp Is Model for Others

Streets of the camp have been named after battles in which Lieutenant King took part—Le Chemin des Dames, Chateau-Thierry Road, St. Mihiel Road, and The Marne Road. As soon as the first 100 acres have been built up, 125 adjoining acres will be turned over to the camp, on which bungalows will be built as rapidly as they are needed. Mr. King hopes that this camp will serve as a model for others in other parts of the country, and he desires veterans to know of the arrangement, so that those who desire may make application for residence there.

The five men who are already established in the bungalows with their families are: Sgt. Charles R. Johnson Jr., Mount Airy, N. C., one hundred and fifty-fifth depot brigade, forty-second division; John R. Moody, Sparta, Ga., company A, one hundred and first field battalion, twenty-sixth division; Charles Griffin, Orangeburg, Ga., one hundred and eighth ammunition train, thirty-third division; J. H. Davis, Oxford, Ga., company K, one hundred and first infantry, twenty-sixth division, and Thurman S. Walker, LaGrange, Ga., headquarters company, fourth machine gun battalion, thirty-first division.

FORD PLAN MAY GO THROUGH

LONDON, Feb. 24—The Minister of Labor in the House of Commons predicts the successful conclusion of Henry Ford's negotiations for a factory site in Southampton, which were recently obstructed.



MAINE GOVERNOR FOR REMOVAL OF ENDURANCE TESTS

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24 (Special)—Gov. Percival P. Baxter, in a statement issued today, declares dog-endurance tests, and hopes they will hereafter be eliminated from all winter carnival programs.

"These races of endurance tests, cannot be conducted without driving the animals to the last point of their physical endurance. In the excitement men cannot be expected to refrain from urging the animals on until they are almost ready to drop in their tracks."

"There are so many interesting events that can be arranged for in Maine winter carnivals that I believe our kind-hearted citizens will not desire to witness dumb animal contests."

FALSE ADVERTISING CHARGE SUSTAINED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24 (Special)—Benjamin W. Grossman, furniture dealer, was convicted here yesterday of violation of the law providing against false advertising and fined \$100, entered an appeal. It is the first conviction under the law. The complaint was based on evidence furnished by the Better Business Bureau. The evidence showed that Mr. Grossman advertised to sell for \$167 a parlor suite "valued at \$475." The State alleged that the furniture did not consist of materials as represented in the advertisement and offered expert testimony to the effect that the suite could have been made at a cost of \$75 and sold at wholesale at \$100.

48-HOUR WEEK BILL TO ADVANCE

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 24 (Special)—Public hearings on the proposed law to reduce the work week in manufacturing industries for women and children from 54 to 48 hours a week have been concluded and the bill to fix 48 hours as the maximum, which passed the House of Representatives two weeks ago, will be reported into the state Senate next week.

The bill has been advocated by representatives of organized labor and by many citizens. It was pledged in the Democratic platform. The opposition has come from the manufacturers of the State and from farm interests.

DELAWARE PLEDGES LOYALTY TO NATION

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The General Assembly of Delaware has adopted a resolution reaffirming the allegiance and loyalty of Delaware to the American Constitution. This makes Delaware the first state to adopt the national movement started by the American Bar Association, which has for its object renewed support for the Constitution and the consequent elimination of all radicals and enemies of the Government.

The resolution was prepared by Josiah Marvel, president of the Delaware Bar Association.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TO BE POPULARIZED

Mr. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, Says People Must Understand Plan

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24 (Staff Correspondence)—"Stop any ten persons on the street. Ask them what a junior high school is and what its advantages are over those of any other kind of high school. Then you will know why I am directing my attention toward popularizing the needs of education among the masses of people."

Said James J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor. Commissioner Tigert is scheduled as the opening speaker at the convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association here next Monday morning. He added:

"Take a vote on a bond issue for a junior high school in the average American city and it will be defeated by three to one. The average voter does not understand the proposition and until the average voter understands and is prepared to pay the taxes you cannot secure educational improvements in this country."

The educator may know all about why a plan is good, but the ditch-digger must know, too. In my crusade for the man on the street since I took office, I have been making a tour of the United States Bureau of Education and two entire state educational systems, Arkansas and Oklahoma, have been surveyed.

I am more interested in rural education than in any other problem in the educational field today. I have been working with the American Legion on an Americanization program. I am engaged in planning visual education aids. The acute shortage of school buildings, the salary situation, the problem of teacher training and of placing trained teachers over the playgrounds are some of the phases of the present educational situation which are also enlisting my attention.

RAILWAY MACHINISTS' WAGES

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—A demand for increased wages may follow the annual convention of the International Railway Machinists, which is to be held in Winnipeg, March 5, according to advance information supplied by executive officers. There is considerable unrest among the railway machinists, and this is due in large measure to the fact that since the last convention of this organization in 1918 there have been several reductions in the wages of its members.

COAL RECEIPTS 30,185 TONS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24 (Special)—Arrivals here yesterday with fuel exceeded the receipts for the port for any day since the beginning of the coal strike last May. Eight hulls brought in 20,138 tons of coal, of which 1220 tons was anthracite. The arrivals included the British ship Heathfield, 20 days from Barry, Wales, with 6000 tons of coal. The steamship Gulfstream, from Port Arthur, Tex., brought 55,000 barrels of oil.

BILLBOARDS TO GO ON

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 24 (Special)—Proposed legislation against billboard and poster advertising seems likely to fall again this year. The bill requiring billboards to be placed at least 200 feet away from public highways and prohibiting more than 60 square feet of advertising space was defeated in the House and is now before the Senate with its supporters having little expectation of success. A measure to advance the billboard licensing fee from 5 mills a square foot to 2 cents also was defeated.

LEGISLATION AGAINST LOAN SHARKS ON WAY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24 (Special)—The Russell Sage Foundation uniform small loan bill, embodying essentially the same features as legislation against "loan sharks" existing in 24 states of the Union, was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Assemblyman Harold B. Andrews, the Republican floor leader. It is endorsed by all the organizations interested in welfare work in this city, the clergy and city and state officials, without respect to political or religious views; and is said to be assured of passage.

The bill would correct the Rhode Island law in placing money lenders under supervision of the banking commissioner, with provision for licensing and inspection; limits loans to \$200, and fixes 3 1/2 per cent a month as the maximum on the unpaid balance of a loan.

CRYSTAL CUT GLASS

SETS—Seven pieces. Priced15.00 to 100.00

BLACK GLASS PLATES, FERN DISHES, FRUIT BOWLS—Variety shapes.

Each50c

LIGHT CUT GLASS TABLEWARE—Two exceptional designs.

Goblets, doz.5.00

Sherbet Glasses, doz.5.00

Fruit Cocktail, doz.5.00

CUT GLASS VASES—12-inch, floral cutting. Assorted shapes.3.00

FRUIT BOWLS—Indecent with encrusted gold border. Assorted shapes. Each3.95

GINGER ALE GLASSES—Optic and needle etched. Assorted designs. Doz.2.00

SILVER ENCRUSTED BORDER ON FRUIT BOWLS, COMFORTS, BASKETS. Each3.25

Scott's Tuxedo Suits For Spring & Summer

WITH the growth of the Country Club and its many social functions: the Tuxedo has been accepted as the essential to meet the requirements of semi-formal dress in nearly all occasions.

Our distinctive creations are devoid of novelties yet of a type to make you conspicuously well dressed.

Tuxedo and Trousers priced \$70 Or Separate Tuxedo, \$50

The creations of our own work-rooms Ready-to-wear

Scott's Company

336 to 340 Washington St., Boston

Jordan Marsh Company

All charge purchases made Monday, February 26, to Wednesday, February 28, inclusive, will be entered on the March bill rendered April 1.

Among the NEW Specimens of

Fine Glassware

We Are Exhibiting Are These

Specially Priced Items

From many distant points in far-away lands come beautiful specimens of the best glassware that is much sought after for well appointed tables.

Here you will find an array of all sorts of glass for home uses. From among them we mention these items—each of which is very specially priced.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard-Dartmouth-Cornell track meet. Mechanics Building, 7:30.

Boston Chapter, Order of DeMolay degrees exemplified. Mechanics Building, 8:00.

Country Day School Dramatic Club: Performance of "Green Stockings." Whitney Hall, Brookline, 8.

Northeastern University: Annual banquet of senior class. School of Commerce and Finance, American House, 8.

Bowdoin College Musical Club: Annual concert. Vendome.

Boston Arena: Hockey—Boston Athletic Association vs. Aurora Leafs, 8:15.

Story Club of Boston: Annual dinner, Lenox, 8.

Norwich University Musical Club: Concert, Players Hall, West Newton, 8.

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Blossom Time," 8:15.

Colonial—Ed Wynn, 8.

Copley—"The Romantic Young Lady," 8:20.

Hollis—"Lightnin'," 8.

Koth's—Vandeville, 8.

Majestic—Vandeville, 8.

Park—"The Christian" (Film), 8:15, 8:16.

Plymouth—Just Married, 8:15.

Silver—The Frog, 8:15.

Tremont—"The Comedian," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Listening In," 8:15.

Musicals

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Ford Hall Forum: Fifteenth anniversary meeting, address by Prof. Edward A. Steiner, the Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia. "The Making of a Great Race," 10 Ashburton Place, 7:15.

Boston Public Library: Lecture on "Portia the Wife" by Marjorie Moore Avery, 8:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Public talks—"Three Stuart Portraits of Washington" by Henry L. Seaver, Gallery VI, 9.

"The Significance of Pottery as a Minor Art," by William Hagerman Graves, Near Orient Room, 4.

Swedish American Society of Greater Boston: Public address by Miss Elsa Brandstrom, relief worker in Russian and Siberian prison camps, Tremont Temple, 8.

Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association: Public address by Prof. Leo Weiner, Harvard University, "The Spirit of Revolution," 105 Seaver Street, Roxbury, 8.

Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, 8.

Address, "The Nature of Forgiveness," by Prof. George H. Palmer, 4:30 (audience Graduate Schools Society).

Boston Ethical Society: Address by Dr. David Saville Mussey, "The Limits of Authority," 3 Joy Street, 11.

Christian and Missionary Alliance: Opening sessions of annual convention—Symphony Hall, 10:30; Gospel Tabernacle, Roxbury, 8; Symphony Hall, 7:15.

Hale House: Neighborhood Musicale—program by Maria Conde, soprano, 6 Garland Street, 4.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Final open Sunday, illustrated lecture on the West Indies by Dr. Oliver M. Allen, 9 Jarvis Street, 3 and 3:30.

Allied Printing and Engraving Co. of Boston: Reception to Maj. George L. Berry, president International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, Brighton, 8.

West Roxbury Community Society: Address by Dr. William F. Allen, field secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 244.

Race Program: Methodist Church, 2:45.

Massachusetts Protestant League: Address by the Rev. Norman Brighton of London, Eng., "The Harp of the Heart," Faine Memorial Hall, Appleton Street, 2:45.

Musicals

Symphony Hall—Ganna Walska, 2:30.

St. James Church—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

MONDAY EVENTS

Lecture in Radcliffe endowment benefit series, "Human Inheritance from a Biological Standpoint," by Prof. George Howard Parker of Harvard University, New Lecture Hall, Oxford and Kirkland streets, Cambridge, 4:30.

Civil Service Department, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Public address by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, on the work of his department, 3 Joy Street, 10:30.

Girls' Friendly Society: Lecture, "My Adventures in America," by Guy Envin, French post, 24 The Parkway.

Harvard University: Public lecture (in French) in course on "The Evolution of European Capitalism from the Sixteenth Century to the Present Time," by Henri Hauser, French historian and exchange professor from University of Paris, Emerson J, 4:30.

Lowell Institute: Public lecture, "The Concept of William," by William Wallace Fern of Harvard University, King's Chapel, 2:30.

Boston University: Meeting of Intercollegiate Community Service Association, College of Liberal Arts, 15.

Boston University: Address by R. S. Hubbard, general secretary Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 10.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WGJ (Medford Hills)—8, "The Boy and the Girl and the Savings Bank," by Carl M. Spencer, treasurer Home Savings Bank, concert by John Francis, soprano, Edna Louise Banks, soprano.

WJAC (Boston)—9:30, concert by Leo F. Kelsman's Orchestra, "Prize of the WJAC (Newark)—8:30, "Fashions," by Harper's Bazaar, 9:15, program by Good Housekeeping Magazine, 9:30.

Music by Vincent Lopez Orchestra, 9:55, Arlington time signals and weather forecast.

KWJ (Chicago)—8, musical program—Henrietta, Perin, soprano; concert by Hawaiian Duo, Jane Hickox, New Orleans Isham Jones and College Inn Orchestra, 9:05, "Under the Evening Lamp," by Youth's Companion.

WEAF (New York)—"Government Interference in Business," by ex-Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, 7:45, musical program by Henry and Fred Stahl on either and guitar, 8: "The Spell of the Yukon," by Irving Feinberg, 8:35, University Male Quartet.

Sunday

WGJ (Medford Hills)—4, concert by Dean W. Hancock, tenor; Miss Emma Altmeyer, contralto.

WJAC (Boston)—2:30, concert by Middleboro Male Singing Society.

WJZ (Newark)—3, concert by City Symphony Orchestra, "Something for Everybody," by Youth's Companion; 7:15, organ recital from Bailey Auditorium; 8, "Africa," by Youth's Companion; 8:15, concert by Westchester Male Quartet; 8:45, concert by Waldorf-Astoria Symphony Orchestra, 9:30, Arlington time signals and weather forecast.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper. Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 North Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.75; one month, 75c. Single copies 5c. (In Greater Boston 3c extra). (Printed in U.S.A.) Based at special rates by the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing as a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

CLEARER BOSTON FINANCES DESIRED

Commission Head to Urge Bill to Apply Back Taxes to Payment of Loans

Before the legislative committee on municipal finance on Monday, Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, will present his reasons why the Legislature should enact into law his bill providing that back taxes, when collected by the city of Boston, shall be applied to the payment of temporary loans made in anticipation of the collection of these taxes and for the reduction of the tax rate of the current year.

The commission presented the same bill before the Legislature last year and during the hearings it is said that Chairman Sullivan was assured that the city would apply the back taxes collected as required by the bill. Sullivan thereupon failed to press the bill for enactment. This was not done, it is said, and the commission is now before the Legislature with the same bill, which provides:

All taxes assessed on polls, personal property and on real estate in the city of Boston that are uncollected at the end of a fiscal year shall, when collected, be carried in a separate account by the city treasurer and be applied, first, to the payment of such temporary loan or loans as were made in anticipation of taxes of the prior year; and, second, to the reduction of the tax rate of the current year, in such proportion as to be applied to the reduction of the tax rate of the succeeding year.

Last year the Finance Commission succeeded in having established a true fiscal year for the city of Boston. The city had had a nominal fiscal year but through long custom appropriations were allowed to creep over into the obligations of the succeeding year. Under the law, all bills of a municipal fiscal year are required to be paid out of the appropriations of that year.

Now the Finance Commission is trying to have the converse regulation enacted into law so that the receipts of one year will be confined to paying the expenses of that certain year. This done, the citizens will know just how much has been collected in each distinct year.

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY TO MEET

Mrs. Robert W. Walsh of St. Louis, vice-president of the Missouri Anti-Vivisection Society, will be the

ATTRACTIVE BACK BAY SHOPS PUT DINGY SALOON TO SHAME

Patrons Are Mothers and Children Buying Home Articles—Happiness and Prosperity Supplant Sordidness

To see is to believe the beneficial results of prohibition. One of the most convincing examples of the constructive effects of prohibition on a community is found in the Back Bay district of Boston. Within a short stretch of Massachusetts Avenue no less than seven liquor saloons and bottle goods dispensaries have been replaced by attractive, brightly lighted stores, all bustling with business of a kind that contributes constructively to the welfare of the community.

In commenting on this change J. Murray Howe of 10 State Street, who has been one of Boston's leading real estate operators for nearly 40 years, points out that the improvement is not limited to any one section. Continuing, he said:

In other parts of Boston where the saloons have passed, rents have risen and more desirable tenants have been found as a rule for the buildings in which the saloons were situated. The neighborhood has benefited for a considerable distance, also. Court Street, near Bowdoin Square, was long a notorious saloon. Its real estate has not suffered any depreciation although the character of the tenants renting business places in the neighborhood has changed so radically. It is a striking example of the effect of the saloon. A district deprived of its principal business losing nothing thereby, that is the condition in Court Street today.

Progress Is Reflected

In Massachusetts Avenue observers may find the volume of trade is greater and that the quality is far sounder economically now than it was in the saloon days. From a point of view it is clear that as the saloon and its concomitants disappear there is a corresponding appreciation in the appearance of and demand for surrounding property. The section in question adds more cumulative evidence to clinch this economic fact.

The whole neighborhood reflects progress. To be sure it is a growing section. But since the advent of prohibition development has been faster than ever. It may be difficult to determine just how much of the improvement is due to prohibition but it only requires a few minutes' observation of the new order of things contrasted with saloon days to realize that there is a great contributing factor prohibition has been to the general prosperity of the neighborhood.

Emphasizing the above remarks made by Mr. Howe, one especially striking comparison is pointed out at one street intersection where former saloons were. The product of these saloons, after wasting their earnings on drink instead of for the sustenance and comfort of their families, congregated on the sidewalks in groups while respectable women, children and men hesitated to pass. But now, under prohibition, this street

NEW MAINE WATER POWER BILL FILED

Measure Introduced in Legislature Would Make Corporations Agencies of State

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24 (Special).—A state water storage bill has been introduced in the Maine Legislature by Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Portland. It is offered in connection with a constitutional amendment for submission to the people at the next election.

The measure provides for the continuance of the present water power commission, defines the methods of conservation and storage and provides that the construction, maintenance and operation of dams and storage basins is to be undertaken by one or more corporations created as agencies of the State, which shall own all of the capital stock. In each the commissioners are to constitute a majority of the directors; but in each, also, there shall be added two persons who shall be "users or owners of water power on the water system upon which the storage project is located."

Contracts, for a period not exceeding 40 years, may be entered into by these corporations, but any in excess of \$25,000, must be approved by the Governor and Council.

A feature of the plan which most vitally interests the general public is that it embarks the State in no program of expenditure of public money or pledging the credit of the State by bond issue with the attendant taxation. Each storage project must stand on its own legs and before it can pay for itself within 40 years.

Another feature which should appeal to water power interests and which is equally for the benefit of the citizens is the provision that two directors of each corporation shall be users or owners of water powers on the stream upon which the work is undertaken thereby putting at the command of the State the knowledge, experience, and personal interest of men who should best know the needs and difficulties upon that water system.

An element which may tend to make it cheaper for such a public corporation to construct the storage basins is the possibility that its obligations will be exempt from federal taxation as an instrument of the State. Another advantage is that under the act all persons benefited may be equitably assessed, whereas private enterprises could not make any assessments but would be entirely dependent upon voluntary participation.

MR. PHELAN LEAVES ON 10-DAY VACATION

B. Preston Clark is acting as Emergency Fuel Administrator of Massachusetts in the absence of James J. Phelan, who has left on a 10-day vacation. Mr. Phelan is sailing from New York today and although his office duties are not his destination it is understood that it is Hamilton, Bermuda.

GULF-BOSTON SHIP TO SAIL MARCH 22

Direct water freight service between the Gulf of Mexico and Boston will be opened March 22 or 23, when the steamship El Lago of the Morgan Line sails from New Orleans laden with cotton and other southern products. The trip to Boston will cover about 5½ days and arrangements have been made to dock the El Lago and

Stores Are Brightened

This corner illustrates what has occurred with the banishment of the open saloon in the district. An equally uplifting result is found in the transformation of several stores which formerly sold bottle goods over the counter in original containers, under so-called wholesalers' licenses. These stores are now doing a thriving business in retail groceries and provisions. Owners of one store, rather than closing up, as opponents of national prohibition insisted would be their doom, have been prosperous enough to expand several hundred dollars in installing new store fronts, with bigger windows designed to display foods to good advantage. Moreover, this store has enlarged its business by adding a delicatessen department which is usually well filled with patrons.

One former saloon that remains idle and dirty reflects no indication of any attempt by the owner to join the march of progress and participate in the benefits that are open to all. To illustrate the unwillingness of some former saloon men to join in the procession, it is pointed out that one owner demanded the same rental for his store which he got as a saloon, but the new business spent thousands of dollars brightening, lighting and improving the property, all of which not only enhanced the value of the particular property but it helps to appreciate all other property around it.

ROSE OFFER

To Quickly Add 1923 More Customers We Make This

5 Finest Monthly ROSES \$1.95 Postpaid

Big, Thrifty, 2 or 3 yr.-old Bushes Every bush has already bloomed. Guaranteed to bloom for you. Money back. Pick regular long-stemmed buds from roses all summer long from your own garden. Finest Fragrant Varieties: COLLEEN—sweet pink; OPHELIA—white; WHITE KILLARNEY—very white; WHITE LEGION—beautiful deep red. Low prices hold only limited number of collections is sold. Send order and \$1.95 today—selected bushes, roses, postpaid when planting season opens; also FREE copy of Collins 1923 Planting Guide.

\$40 given for a name—contest open only to holders of above collection.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS & SON Box 49, Moorestown, New Jersey

NEW MAINE WATER POWER BILL FILED

Measure Introduced in Legislature Would Make Corporations Agencies of State

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24 (Special).—A state water storage bill has been introduced in the Maine Legislature by Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Portland. It is offered in connection with a constitutional amendment for submission to the people at the next election.

The measure provides for the continuance of the present water power commission, defines the methods of conservation and storage and provides that the construction, maintenance and operation of dams and storage basins is to be undertaken by one or more corporations created as agencies of the State, which shall own all of the capital stock. In each the commissioners are to constitute a majority of the directors; but in each, also, there shall be added two persons who shall be "users or owners of water power on the water system upon which the storage project is located."

Contracts, for a period not exceeding 40 years, may be entered into by these corporations, but any in excess of \$25,000, must be approved by the Governor and Council.

A feature of the plan which most vitally interests the general public is that it embarks the State in no program of expenditure of public money or pledging the credit of the State by bond issue with the attendant taxation. Each storage project must stand on its own legs and before it can pay for itself within 40 years.

Another feature which should appeal to water power interests and which is equally for the benefit of the citizens is the provision that two directors of each corporation shall be users or owners of water powers on the stream upon which the work is undertaken thereby putting at the command of the State the knowledge, experience, and personal interest of men who should best know the needs and difficulties upon that water system.

An element which may tend to make it cheaper for such a public corporation to construct the storage basins is the possibility that its obligations will be exempt from federal taxation as an instrument of the State. Another advantage is that under the act all persons benefited may be equitably assessed, whereas private enterprises could not make any assessments but would be entirely dependent upon voluntary participation.

MR. PHELAN LEAVES ON 10-DAY VACATION

B. Preston Clark is acting as Emergency Fuel Administrator of Massachusetts in the absence of James J. Phelan, who has left on a 10-day vacation. Mr. Phelan is sailing from New York today and although his office duties are not his destination it is understood that it is Hamilton, Bermuda.

GULF-BOSTON SHIP TO SAIL MARCH 22

Direct water freight service between the Gulf of Mexico and Boston will be opened March 22 or 23, when the steamship El Lago of the Morgan Line sails from New Orleans laden with cotton and other southern products. The trip to Boston will cover about 5½ days and arrangements have been made to dock the El Lago and

Stores Are Brightened

This corner illustrates what has occurred with the banishment of the open saloon in the district. An equally uplifting result is found in the transformation of several stores which formerly sold bottle goods over the counter in original containers, under so-called wholesalers' licenses. These stores are now doing a thriving business in retail groceries and provisions. Owners of one store, rather than closing up, as opponents of national prohibition insisted would be their doom, have been prosperous enough to expand several hundred dollars in installing new store fronts, with bigger windows designed to display foods to good advantage. Moreover, this store has enlarged its business by adding a delicatessen department which is usually well filled with patrons.

One former saloon that remains idle and dirty reflects no indication of any attempt by the owner to join the march of progress and participate in the benefits that are open to all. To illustrate the unwillingness of some former saloon men to join in the procession, it is pointed out that one owner demanded the same rental for his store which he got as a saloon, but the new business spent thousands of dollars brightening, lighting and improving the property, all of which not only enhanced the value of the particular property but it helps to appreciate all other property around it.

ROSE OFFER

To Quickly Add 1923 More Customers We Make This

5 Finest Monthly ROSES \$1.95 Postpaid

Big, Thrifty, 2 or 3 yr.-old Bushes Every bush has already bloomed. Guaranteed to bloom for you. Money back. Pick regular long-stemmed buds from roses all summer long from your own garden. Finest Fragrant Varieties: COLLEEN—sweet pink; OPHELIA—white; WHITE KILLARNEY—very white; WHITE LEGION—beautiful deep red. Low prices hold only limited number of collections is sold. Send order and \$1.95 today—selected bushes, roses, postpaid when planting season opens; also FREE copy of Collins 1923 Planting Guide.

\$40 given for a name—contest open only to holders of above collection.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS & SON Box 49, Moorestown, New Jersey

NEW MAINE WATER POWER BILL FILED

Measure Introduced in Legislature Would Make Corporations Agencies of State

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24 (Special).—A state water storage bill has been introduced in the Maine Legislature by Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Portland. It is offered in connection with a constitutional amendment for submission to the people at the next election.

The measure provides for the continuance of the present water power commission, defines the methods of conservation and storage and provides that the construction, maintenance and operation of dams and storage basins is to be undertaken by one or more corporations created as agencies of the State, which shall own all of the capital stock. In each the commissioners are to constitute a majority of the directors; but in each, also, there shall be added two persons who shall be "users or owners of water power on the water system upon which the storage project is located."

Contracts, for a period not exceeding 40 years, may be entered into by these corporations, but any in excess of \$25,000, must be approved by the Governor and Council.

A feature of the plan which most vitally interests the general public is that it embarks the State in no program of expenditure of public money or pledging the credit of the State by bond issue with the attendant taxation. Each storage project must stand on its own legs and before it can pay for itself within 40 years.

Another feature which should appeal to water power interests and which is equally for the benefit of the citizens is the provision that two directors of each corporation shall be users or owners of water powers on the stream upon which the work is undertaken thereby putting at the command of the State the knowledge, experience, and personal interest of men who should best know the needs and difficulties upon that water system.

An element which may tend to make it cheaper for such a public corporation to construct the storage basins is the possibility that its obligations will be exempt from federal taxation as an instrument of the State. Another advantage is that under the act all persons benefited may be equitably assessed, whereas private enterprises could not make any assessments but would be entirely dependent upon voluntary participation.

MR. PHELAN LEAVES ON 10-DAY VACATION

B. Preston Clark is acting as Emergency Fuel Administrator of Massachusetts in the absence of James J. Phelan, who has left on a 10-day vacation. Mr. Phelan is sailing from New York today and although his office duties are not his destination it is understood that it is Hamilton, Bermuda.

GULF-BOSTON SHIP TO SAIL MARCH 22

Direct water freight service between the Gulf of Mexico and Boston will be opened March 22 or 23, when the steamship El Lago of the Morgan Line sails from New Orleans laden with cotton and other southern products. The trip to Boston will cover about 5½ days and arrangements have been made to dock the El Lago and

Stores Are Brightened

This corner illustrates what has occurred with the banishment of the open saloon in the district. An equally uplifting result is found in the transformation of several stores which formerly sold bottle goods over the counter in original containers, under so-called wholesalers' licenses. These stores are now doing a thriving business in retail groceries and provisions. Owners of one store, rather than closing up, as opponents of national prohibition insisted would be their doom, have been prosperous enough to expand several hundred dollars in installing new store fronts, with bigger windows designed to display foods to good advantage. Moreover, this store has enlarged its business by adding a delicatessen department which is usually well filled with patrons.

One former saloon that remains idle and dirty reflects no indication of any attempt by the owner to join the march of progress and participate in the benefits that are open to all. To illustrate the unwillingness of some former saloon men to join in the procession, it is pointed out that one owner demanded the same rental for his store which he got as a saloon, but the new business spent thousands of dollars brightening, lighting and improving the property, all of which not only enhanced the value of the particular property but it helps to appreciate all other property around it.

ROSE OFFER

To Quickly Add 1923 More Customers We Make This

5 Finest Monthly ROSES \$1.95 Postpaid

Big, Thrifty, 2 or 3 yr.-old Bushes Every bush has already bloomed. Guaranteed to bloom for you. Money back. Pick regular long-stemmed buds from roses all summer long from your own garden. Finest Fragrant Varieties: COLLEEN—sweet pink; OPHELIA—white; WHITE KILLARNEY—very white; WHITE LEGION—beautiful deep red. Low prices hold only limited number of collections is sold. Send order and \$1.95 today—selected bushes, roses, postpaid when planting season opens; also FREE copy of Collins 1923 Planting Guide.

\$40 given for a name—contest open only to holders of above collection.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS & SON Box 49, Moorestown, New Jersey

NEW MAINE WATER POWER BILL FILED

Measure Introduced in Legislature Would Make Corporations Agencies of State

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24 (Special).—A state water storage bill has been introduced in the Maine Legislature by Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Portland. It is offered in connection with a constitutional amendment for submission to the people at the next election.

The measure provides for the continuance of the present water power commission, defines the methods of conservation and storage and provides that the construction, maintenance and operation of dams and storage basins is to be undertaken by one or more corporations created as agencies of the State, which shall own all of the capital stock. In each the commissioners are to constitute a majority of the directors; but in each, also, there shall be added two persons who shall be "users or owners of water power on the water system upon which the storage project is located."

Contracts, for a period not exceeding 40 years, may be entered into by these corporations, but any in excess of \$25,000, must be approved by the Governor and Council.

A feature of the plan which most vitally interests the general public is that it embarks the State in no program of expenditure of public money or pledging the credit of the State by bond issue with the attendant taxation. Each storage project must stand on its own legs and before it can pay for itself within 40 years.

Another feature which should appeal to water power interests and which is equally for the benefit of the citizens is the provision that two directors of each corporation shall be users or owners of water powers on the stream upon which the work is undertaken thereby putting at the command of the State the knowledge, experience, and personal interest of men who should best know the needs and difficulties upon that water system.

An element which may tend to make it cheaper for such a public corporation to construct the storage basins is the possibility that its obligations will be exempt from federal taxation as an instrument of the State. Another advantage is that under the act all persons benefited may be equitably assessed, whereas private enterprises could not make any assessments but would be entirely dependent upon voluntary participation.

MR. PHELAN LEAVES ON 10-DAY VACATION

B. Preston Clark is acting as Emergency Fuel Administrator of Massachusetts in the absence of James J. Phelan, who has left on a 10-day vacation. Mr. Phelan is sailing from New York today and although his office duties are not his destination it is understood that it is Hamilton, Bermuda.

GULF-BOSTON SHIP TO SAIL MARCH 22

Direct water freight service between the Gulf of Mexico and Boston will be opened March 22 or 23, when the steamship El Lago of the Morgan Line sails from New Orleans laden with cotton and other southern products. The trip to Boston will cover about 5½ days and arrangements have been made to dock the El Lago and

Stores Are Brightened

This corner illustrates what has occurred with the banishment of the open saloon in the district. An equally uplifting result is found in the transformation of several stores which formerly sold bottle goods over the counter in original containers, under so-called wholesalers' licenses. These stores are now doing a thriving business in retail groceries and provisions. Owners of one store, rather than closing up, as opponents of national prohibition insisted would be their doom, have been prosperous enough to expand several hundred dollars in installing new store fronts, with bigger windows designed to display foods to good advantage. Moreover, this store has enlarged its business by adding a delicatessen department which is usually well filled with patrons.

One former saloon that remains idle and dirty reflects no indication of any attempt by the owner to join the march of progress and participate in the benefits that are open to all. To illustrate the unwillingness of some former saloon men to join in the procession, it is pointed out that one owner demanded the same rental for his store which he got as a saloon, but the new business spent thousands of dollars brightening, lighting and improving the property, all of which not only enhanced the value of the particular property but it helps to appreciate all other property around it.

ROSE OFFER

To Quickly Add 1923 More Customers We Make This

5 Finest Monthly ROSES \$1.95 Postpaid

Big, Thrifty, 2 or 3 yr.-old Bushes Every bush has already bloomed. Guaranteed to bloom for you. Money back. Pick regular long-stemmed buds from roses all summer long from your own garden. Finest Fragrant Varieties: COLLEEN—sweet pink; OPHELIA—white; WHITE KILLARNEY—very white; WHITE LEGION—beautiful deep red. Low prices hold only limited number of collections is sold. Send order and \$1.95 today—selected bushes, roses, postpaid when planting season opens; also FREE copy of Collins 1923 Planting Guide.

\$40 given for a name—contest open only to holders of above collection.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS & SON Box 49, Moorestown, New Jersey

NEW MAINE WATER POWER BILL FILED

Measure Introduced in Legislature Would Make Corporations Agencies of State

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24 (Special).—A state water storage bill has been introduced in the Maine Legislature by Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Portland. It is offered in connection with a constitutional amendment for submission to the people at the next election.

The measure provides for the continuance of the present water power commission, defines the methods of conservation and storage and provides that the construction, maintenance and operation of dams and storage basins is to be undertaken by one or more corporations created as agencies of the State, which shall own all of the capital stock. In each the commissioners are to constitute a majority of the directors; but in each, also, there shall be added two persons who shall be "users or owners of water power on the water system upon which the storage project is located."

Contracts, for a period not exceeding 40 years, may be entered into by these corporations, but any in excess of \$25,000, must be approved by the Governor and Council.

A feature of the plan which most vitally interests the general public is that it embarks the State in no program of expenditure of public money or pledging the credit of the State by bond issue with the attendant taxation. Each storage project must stand on its own legs and before it can pay for itself within 40 years.

Another feature which should appeal to water power interests and which is equally for the benefit of the citizens is the provision that two directors of each corporation shall be users or owners of water powers on the stream upon which the work is undertaken thereby putting at the command of the State the knowledge, experience, and personal interest of men who should best know the needs and difficulties upon that water system.

An element which may tend to make it cheaper for such a public corporation to construct the storage basins is the possibility that its obligations will be exempt from federal taxation as an instrument of the State. Another advantage is that under the act all persons benefited may be equitably assessed, whereas private enterprises could not make any assessments but would be entirely dependent upon voluntary participation.

MR. PHELAN LEAVES ON 10-DAY VACATION

B. Preston Clark is acting as Emergency Fuel Administrator of Massachusetts in the absence of James J. Phelan, who has left on a 10-day vacation. Mr. Phelan is sailing from New York today and although his office duties are not his destination it is understood that it is Hamilton, Bermuda.

GULF-BOSTON SHIP TO SAIL MARCH 22

Direct water freight service between the Gulf of Mexico and Boston will be opened March 22 or 23, when the steamship El Lago of the Morgan Line sails from New Orleans laden with cotton and other southern products. The trip to Boston will cover about 5½ days and arrangements have been made to dock the El Lago and

Stores Are Brightened

This corner illustrates what has occurred with the banishment of the open saloon in the district. An equally uplifting result is found in the transformation of several stores which formerly sold bottle goods over the counter in original containers, under so-called wholesalers' licenses. These stores are now doing a thriving business in retail groceries and provisions. Owners of one store, rather than closing up, as opponents of national prohibition insisted would be their doom, have been prosperous enough to expand several hundred dollars in installing new store fronts, with bigger windows designed to display foods to good advantage. Moreover, this store has enlarged its business by adding a delicatessen department which is usually well filled with patrons.

One former saloon that remains idle and dirty reflects no indication of any attempt by the owner to join the march of progress and participate in the benefits that are open to all. To illustrate the unwillingness of some former saloon men to join in the procession, it is pointed out that one owner demanded the same rental for his store which he got as a saloon, but the new business spent thousands of dollars brightening, lighting and improving the property, all of which not only enhanced the value of the particular property but it helps to appreciate all other property around it.

ROSE OFFER

To Quickly Add 1923 More Customers We Make This

5 Finest Monthly ROSES \$1.95 Postpaid

Big, Thrifty, 2 or 3 yr.-old Bushes Every bush has already bloomed. Guaranteed to bloom for you. Money back. Pick regular long-stemmed buds from roses all summer long from your own garden. Finest Fragrant Varieties: COLLEEN—sweet pink; OPHELIA—white; WHITE KILLARNEY—very white; WHITE LEGION—beautiful deep red. Low prices hold only limited number of collections is sold. Send order and \$1.95 today—selected bushes, roses, postpaid when planting season opens; also FREE copy of Collins 1923 Planting Guide.

\$40 given for a name—contest open only to holders of above collection.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS & SON Box 49, Moorestown, New Jersey

NEW MAINE WATER POWER BILL FILED

Measure Introduced in Legislature Would Make Corporations Agencies of State

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24 (Special).—A state water storage bill has been introduced in the Maine Legislature by Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Portland. It is offered in connection with a constitutional amendment for submission to the people at the next election.

The measure provides for the continuance of the present water power commission, defines the methods of conservation and storage and provides that the construction, maintenance and operation of dams and storage basins is to be undertaken by one or more corporations created as agencies of the State, which shall own all of the capital stock. In each the commissioners are to constitute a majority of the directors; but in each, also, there shall be added two persons who shall be "users or owners of water power on the water system upon which the storage project is located."

Contracts, for a period not exceeding 40 years, may be entered into by these corporations, but any in excess of \$25,000, must be approved by the Governor and Council.

A feature of the plan which most vitally interests the general public is that it embarks the State in no program of expenditure of public money or pledging the credit of the State by bond issue with the attendant taxation. Each storage project must stand on its own legs and before it can pay for itself within 40 years.

Another feature which should appeal to water power interests and which is equally for the benefit of the citizens is the provision that two directors of each corporation shall be users or owners of water powers on the stream upon which the work is undertaken thereby putting at the command of the State the knowledge, experience, and personal interest of men who should best know the needs and difficulties upon that water system.

An element which may tend to make it cheaper for such a public corporation to construct the storage basins is the possibility that its obligations will be exempt from federal taxation as an instrument of the State. Another advantage is that under the act all persons benefited may be equitably assessed, whereas private enterprises could not make any assessments but would be entirely dependent upon voluntary participation.

MR. PHELAN LEAVES ON 10-DAY VACATION

B. Preston Clark is acting as Emergency Fuel Administrator of Massachusetts in the absence of James J. Phelan, who has left on a 10-day vacation. Mr. Phelan is sailing from New York today and although his office duties are not his destination it is understood that it is Hamilton, Bermuda.

GULF-BOSTON SHIP TO SAIL MARCH 22

Direct water freight service between the Gulf of Mexico and Boston will be opened March 22 or 23, when the steamship El Lago of the Morgan Line sails from New Orleans laden with cotton and other southern products. The trip to Boston will cover about 5½ days and arrangements have been made to dock the El Lago and

Stores Are Brightened

This corner illustrates what has occurred with the banishment of the open saloon in the district. An equally uplifting result is found in the transformation of several stores which formerly sold bottle goods over the counter in original containers, under so-called wholesalers' licenses. These stores are now doing a thriving business in retail groceries and provisions. Owners of one store, rather than closing up, as opponents of national prohibition insisted would be their doom, have been prosperous enough to expand several hundred dollars in installing new store fronts, with bigger windows designed to display foods to good advantage. Moreover, this store has enlarged its business by adding a delicatessen department which is usually well filled with patrons.

One former saloon that remains idle and dirty reflects no indication of any attempt by the owner to join the march of progress and participate in the benefits that are open to all. To illustrate the unwillingness of some former saloon men to join in the procession, it is pointed out that one owner demanded the same rental for his store which he got as a saloon, but the new business spent thousands of dollars brightening, lighting and improving the property, all of which not only enhanced the value of the particular property but it helps to appreciate all other property around it.

ROSE OFFER

To Quickly Add 1923 More Customers We Make This

5 Finest Monthly ROSES \$1.95 Postpaid

Big, Thrifty, 2 or 3 yr.-old Bushes Every bush has already bloomed. Guaranteed to bloom for you. Money back. Pick regular long-stemmed buds from roses all summer long from your own garden. Finest Fragrant Varieties: COLLEEN—sweet pink; OPHELIA—white; WHITE KILLARNEY—very white; WHITE LEGION—beautiful deep red. Low prices hold only limited number of collections is sold. Send order and \$1.95 today—selected bushes, roses, postpaid when planting season opens; also FREE copy of Collins 1923 Planting Guide.

\$40 given for a name—contest open only to holders of above collection.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS & SON Box 49, Moorestown, New Jersey

ANGORA TO BROOK NO INTERFERENCE WITH INDEPENDENCE

Turks Expected to Insist on Rights, but to Make Certain "Last Concessions" to Allies

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—The Angora curtain has been lifted a little today. The Council of Ministers, attended by Ismet Pasha, Risa, Nur and the chief of the general staff on Thursday adopted a definite attitude on the question of peace. This attitude was later set forth in the National Assembly and discussed.

It is believed the Assembly will decide to reject any proposal which constitutes an infringement of the "independence" of Turkey. It is expected that the powers will be informed of certain "last concessions" that Turkey can make, but that if Turkey's rights are not recognized, and if proposals affecting its independence are made, it will announce to the whole world that the Turks are ready to fight.

The Angora press is still more uncompromising. Yenigün, in a leading article entitled "Lausanne Non-existent," says: "Questions must be discussed anew. If our demands are not accepted, we will ask in the loudest voice, What business have the French in Syria and the English in Iraq?"

Temporary Armenian Resort

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, Feb. 24.—News has come here of the progress made toward establishing a temporary resort for Armenians until the question of a national home is settled. A study is to be made of the possibilities and conditions of the region in the Caucasus promised by Russia for this purpose. This project is greeted with enthusiasm by Armenians, who say that because of the betrayal of the allied powers they were obliged to turn to the Soviet Government for assistance and they claim that if it had not been for Russia, Erivan would have been crushed under the heel of the Turk. It is believed that Russia's friendship for the Kemalists is only temporary, and that the moment is not far distant when the governments of Moscow and Angora will be found in opposite camps.

Training School for Near East

ATHENS, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The largest training school in the Near East is to be established on the Greek island of Syra, one of the Cyclades, off the Southern Greek coast, by the Near East Relief, it is announced here. Two thousand girls and an equal number of boys from the Anatolian refugees will be taught trades in this school under the direction of George Dennis of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and three other American experts. The 22 industries of Syra have agreed to furnish teachers and absorb 700 apprentices yearly.

MANITOBA AUTOMOBILE LICENSES
WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence).—A new system of licensing automobiles has become effective in Manitoba. The minimum base of the license fee, while in the case of motor trucks, the carrying capacity is the determining factor. Thus the minimum fee for an automobile is \$15, with a maximum wheel base of 100 inches; while an automobile with a wheel base of over 135 inches must have a license costing \$20, for those of two tons and under, and the maximum is \$50, for those of four tons or over.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Dublin

Dublin, Feb. 24.—The kindly heart of Ireland has been stirred by an appeal now being made here on behalf of the Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants, the Irish branch of which celebrates its second anniversary next month. An international fair has been opened in the Mansion House annex, and lectures are being given by Miss Suzanne Ferrier, who has come here from the headquarters of the society at Geneva for the purpose.

Gratifying evidence is accumulating that the new Upper House is determined to join hands with the Dail, sinking differences in order to protect the infant state in these anxious times. This was evidenced at the recent debate on the Indemnity (British Military) Bill. This measure had been held up, but the president, who addressed the House for the first time, was able to carry his hearers with him in the most cheerful spirit when he explained the need for withdrawing opposition. The measure, he said, was to "wipe out the bitterness of the past, not in any bargaining spirit, but freely and generously."

Timothy Healy, the new Governor-General, paid a deserved compliment to Trinity College, Dublin, in a reply he gave the other day to a deputation which had waited on him with an address of welcome. "Your representatives," he said, "have been foremost amongst those zealous to make the laws of our newly constituted Legislature respected. They have been earnest in their willingness that the proceedings should be elevated to a height worthy of the dignity of the State."

An impressive scene took place in the Dail when General Mulcahy, Minister for Defence, addressed the House on the subject of the murders in Ballyconnell. His voice, usually gentle, sounded grim and almost bitter when he denounced the perpetrators. Such outrages, he said, could not be copied

Mr. Punch Reflects on the Quietude of the Tomb



King Tutankhamun: "This Is the Place for Me. Very Peaceful After My Tomb"

SIR FREDERICK KENYON DEFENDS LATIN STUDY

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Contrary to a widespread impression, the study of Latin and Greek is "far from being in a bad way" in the United States, Sir Frederick Kenyon, director of the British Museum and former president of the British Academy, declared upon his departure for home aboard the White Star liner Celtic. "So far as I could gather, the prospects of the classics in this country are rather better than they were some years ago," he said. "There are quite a large number of people in all walks of life who seem to be interested in classical education and who realize that a large element of classical culture is necessary in order to keep modern civilization at its highest level."

WORLD PEACE SESSION IN MARCH
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence).—Members of the local Peace Union will be hosts to the regional conference on world peace early in March, according to an announcement made by Dr. George Eaves. Preliminary details are being worked out by a committee of local pastors assisted by leaders of the national order.

CHINESE PROTEST DRAMA AS UNFAIR

Students Say Their Country Is Misrepresented in Play Produced in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—"The Flower Candle Wife," a three-act play sponsored by the China Society of America and the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University, was brought to performance in the theater of the Heckscher Foundation, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, despite the protests of 300 Chinese, voiced by C. I. Pao, president of the Students' Club of Columbia. The protesters consider the play to be a representation of polygamy as a national custom in China. The Chinese students pronounce "unreal and unfair" the play which is commended by Lawrence Langner of the Theater Guild and Dr. Robert McElroy, managing director of the China Society of America, as "presenting dramatically the difference between the Chinese ideas of us and our ideas of the Chinese."

Mrs. Olivia Fiske, who spent eight years in China as a teacher, and Mrs. Clarice McCauley are the authors of "The Flower Candle Wife." "Such a play can only add to the ignorance of the American public about such things—a public which already inclines to the belief that Chinese are laundries," said Mr. Pao. Polygamy is illegal and immoral in China. It is practiced by the idle rich, but it is not a national custom and the idea the spectators will get from the play will be positively misleading. "I regret extremely that the China Society of America, founded to bring about better relations between the two countries, should stand behind the play," Ziang-ling Chang, Chinese consul-general, informed Dr. McElroy. Mr. Chang said he could not enter a formal protest, as he had not attended the performance.

Only six of the Chinese students witnessed a dress rehearsal, on special invitation of the authors, who are former students in the Columbia course in play writing.

Miss Barbara Bever, former member of the Southern and Marlowe company, essayed the leading role of the American bride. Other actors are all members of the Morningside Players, made up of Columbia students and former students of that university interested in the drama.

PHILADELPHIA LAW STANDS
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Philadelphia will move its clocks ahead one hour on April 29, unless the City Council takes ordinance passed a year ago. The ordinance is a continuing one. There has been no movement to urge its repeal this year.

Fenway Stationery Shop
125 West Ave.
BOSTON
GREETING CARDS
BOOK MARKERS

SAAR VALLEY STRIKE CONCLUSION SOUGHT

PARIS, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Efforts are being made to settle by a compromise the strike of 70,000 coal miners in the Saar Valley. The strikers, some of whom belong to the German Communist Federation of Labor, have asked an increase of 7 francs a day. They have been offered 5 francs. The situation in the Moselle Basin, involving 30,000 miners, remains unchanged, but it is believed that if the Saar Valley men return to work those in the Moselle district will follow. The latter are being supported to some extent by contributions of the Communist Miners' Organization, which has indicated that it may call a sympathetic strike with 40,000 Communist miners in the Ruhr on March 15.

NEW YORK APPROVES WOMAN LABOR BILLS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—"Sentiment throughout the State is crystallizing in favor of the minimum wage and 8-hour day bills for women," stated Miss Mary E. Dreier, chairman of the Joint Legislative Conference, who has just returned from a tour of the State made in the interest of these two bills which, it passed on Feb. 27, will have direct bearing upon the welfare of wage-earning women. The Woman's Club of Rochester recently passed a resolution pledging unanimous support, and groups of women in Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, and other cities have similarly aligned themselves. Large groups of women, wage-earners, employers, and others are expected to attend the hearing in Albany.

JAPAN TO PAY SHIPBUILDERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Advices received here today from Japan were to the effect that the Japanese Navy Department will shortly submit a bill in Diet for Japan carrying approximately \$13,500,000 compensation, said to be due various shipyards and naval dockyards as a result of sudden cancellation of contracts for ship construction in accordance with the terms of the Washington Arms Conference. The amount probably will be met by a special issue of exchange bonds.

Express Your INDIVIDUALITY
By Having Personal Letterheads and Envelopes
250 Sheets 250 Envelopes
PRINTED by Master Printers on high-grade 16-lb. bond paper with three-line band set in distinctive, clean-cut and attractive type, return address on envelope flap. Rich blue or black ink. Mailed anywhere in the United States upon receipt of price—\$3.00. You may have either size sheet—8 1/2" x 11" or 9" x 9". Please specify blue or black ink.

Barnshaw Press Corporation
125 WEST AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.
Color Process Work, Catalogs, Booklets.

FRANCE DESIROUS OF STRENGTHENING VERSAILLES TREATY

(Continued from Page 1)

and England refused to ratify the pact guarantee. France was alone face to face with its old enemy. Every invasion had passed through the Rhineland.

Nationality of Rhineland
It was there that the German armies were assembled. The inference is obvious but M. Delcassé added that in fact the left bank of the Rhine is Gallic and the Rhinelanders were not Prussians. It was necessary that the Rhineland was taken from the Germans and put under French control. Further, said M. Delcassé, as quoted in Le Matin, France would receive reparations by the collection of taxes, by the agriculture and the commerce of that region. His plan was, in effect, annexation, since there was no other way of obtaining payments and security at the same time, but this personal opinion must not be confused with the government's views.

It is certainly true that at present France is faced with the problem of forcing a recalcitrant debtor to disgorge what is necessary for the economic salvation of France, and feels herself always under the German menace. When the reckoning comes, after Germany acknowledges defeat, it will be impossible for the French Government not to take whatever steps are necessary to preserve France from future attacks, and obtain early payments.

French Reparations Figures Radically Differ From German

PARIS, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The French Foreign Office, in reply to the recent German official announcement of the amount of "total actual German deliveries and payments" to the Allies, yesterday issued a set of figures radically differing from those given out in Berlin. The French official figures place the total amount paid by Germany at 1,889,000,000 gold marks in cash and 3,954,000,000 gold marks for deliveries in kind. The value of the Saar Valley mines, placed at 800,000,000 gold marks, is not included in these figures. Of the above amounts, says the statement, France received 1,779,000,000 gold marks in cash and kind, or with the Saar mines, a total of 2,079,000,000 gold marks.

The official German compilation of reparations figures specifically covering the period from November, 1918, to September, 1922, purported to show that Germany had actually turned over to the Allies under the peace treaty and supplementary agreements total in cash and kind of 45,400,000,000 gold marks. Including the German losses in execution of the terms of the peace treaty (surrender of warships, military and industrial disarmament, etc.), and the value of Alsace-Lorraine and the lost overseas colonies, Germany claimed the total would amount to more than 100,000,000,000 gold marks, not including the costs of occupation.

French Government Denies the Use of Colored Troops

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 24.—From Paris come emphatic denials that colored troops are being used in the Ruhr district, while from German quarters the complaints are reaffirmed. According to The Times, black units were stationed for a few days in Werden, Velbert, and Kuppelreth, and were billeted in private houses, but that they have now been withdrawn. The Seventh Colonial Regiment is said by the French Ruhr headquarters to be regarded as French and not colored, because all its men are entitled to claim French citizenship, although some of them are white and some black. The French and Belgians are taking over the customs, and there may be significance in the fact that despite the inducements offered of salaries and pensions, very few Germans are applying for re-employment under the new authorities. This report confirms the impression of the

CONCORD REPORTED ON GERMAN CLAIMS

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Departure of the German members of the German-American Mixed Claims Commission for Berlin was declared today to be for the purpose of reporting to the home government on certain phases of the negotiations, which cannot be well handled by cable. Dr. Wilhelm Kieselbach and Karl Lewinsky, it was announced at the German Embassy, will return to the United States in about four weeks.

Before sailing they expressed themselves as highly pleased with the cordial co-operation they have received by the American members of the commission. A large proportion of the claims to be adjusted by the commission have been settled, it was announced. Others have not been acted upon by the commission, but there are no serious disagreements, it was said by Marshall Morgan, American member of the commission.

Express Your INDIVIDUALITY
By Having Personal Letterheads and Envelopes
250 Sheets 250 Envelopes
PRINTED by Master Printers on high-grade 16-lb. bond paper with three-line band set in distinctive, clean-cut and attractive type, return address on envelope flap. Rich blue or black ink. Mailed anywhere in the United States upon receipt of price—\$3.00. You may have either size sheet—8 1/2" x 11" or 9" x 9". Please specify blue or black ink.

Barnshaw Press Corporation
125 WEST AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.
Color Process Work, Catalogs, Booklets.

FRANCE DESIROUS OF STRENGTHENING VERSAILLES TREATY

(Continued from Page 1)

and England refused to ratify the pact guarantee. France was alone face to face with its old enemy. Every invasion had passed through the Rhineland.

Nationality of Rhineland
It was there that the German armies were assembled. The inference is obvious but M. Delcassé added that in fact the left bank of the Rhine is Gallic and the Rhinelanders were not Prussians. It was necessary that the Rhineland was taken from the Germans and put under French control. Further, said M. Delcassé, as quoted in Le Matin, France would receive reparations by the collection of taxes, by the agriculture and the commerce of that region. His plan was, in effect, annexation, since there was no other way of obtaining payments and security at the same time, but this personal opinion must not be confused with the government's views.

It is certainly true that at present France is faced with the problem of forcing a recalcitrant debtor to disgorge what is necessary for the economic salvation of France, and feels herself always under the German menace. When the reckoning comes, after Germany acknowledges defeat, it will be impossible for the French Government not to take whatever steps are necessary to preserve France from future attacks, and obtain early payments.

French Reparations Figures Radically Differ From German

PARIS, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The French Foreign Office, in reply to the recent German official announcement of the amount of "total actual German deliveries and payments" to the Allies, yesterday issued a set of figures radically differing from those given out in Berlin. The French official figures place the total amount paid by Germany at 1,889,000,000 gold marks in cash and 3,954,000,000 gold marks for deliveries in kind. The value of the Saar Valley mines, placed at 800,000,000 gold marks, is not included in these figures. Of the above amounts, says the statement, France received 1,779,000,000 gold marks in cash and kind, or with the Saar mines, a total of 2,079,000,000 gold marks.

The official German compilation of reparations figures specifically covering the period from November, 1918, to September, 1922, purported to show that Germany had actually turned over to the Allies under the peace treaty and supplementary agreements total in cash and kind of 45,400,000,000 gold marks. Including the German losses in execution of the terms of the peace treaty (surrender of warships, military and industrial disarmament, etc.), and the value of Alsace-Lorraine and the lost overseas colonies, Germany claimed the total would amount to more than 100,000,000,000 gold marks, not including the costs of occupation.

French Government Denies the Use of Colored Troops

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 24.—From Paris come emphatic denials that colored troops are being used in the Ruhr district, while from German quarters the complaints are reaffirmed. According to The Times, black units were stationed for a few days in Werden, Velbert, and Kuppelreth, and were billeted in private houses, but that they have now been withdrawn. The Seventh Colonial Regiment is said by the French Ruhr headquarters to be regarded as French and not colored, because all its men are entitled to claim French citizenship, although some of them are white and some black. The French and Belgians are taking over the customs, and there may be significance in the fact that despite the inducements offered of salaries and pensions, very few Germans are applying for re-employment under the new authorities. This report confirms the impression of the

CONCORD REPORTED ON GERMAN CLAIMS

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Departure of the German members of the German-American Mixed Claims Commission for Berlin was declared today to be for the purpose of reporting to the home government on certain phases of the negotiations, which cannot be well handled by cable. Dr. Wilhelm Kieselbach and Karl Lewinsky, it was announced at the German Embassy, will return to the United States in about four weeks.

Before sailing they expressed themselves as highly pleased with the cordial co-operation they have received by the American members of the commission. A large proportion of the claims to be adjusted by the commission have been settled, it was announced. Others have not been acted upon by the commission, but there are no serious disagreements, it was said by Marshall Morgan, American member of the commission.

Express Your INDIVIDUALITY
By Having Personal Letterheads and Envelopes
250 Sheets 250 Envelopes
PRINTED by Master Printers on high-grade 16-lb. bond paper with three-line band set in distinctive, clean-cut and attractive type, return address on envelope flap. Rich blue or black ink. Mailed anywhere in the United States upon receipt of price—\$3.00. You may have either size sheet—8 1/2" x 11" or 9" x 9". Please specify blue or black ink.

Barnshaw Press Corporation
125 WEST AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.
Color Process Work, Catalogs, Booklets.

BELGIANS TO MARK 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN LANDING

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Feb. 24.—In commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing in 1622 of several hundred Belgians on Manhattan Island at the mouth of the Hudson River and the erection by them of a modest hamlet, there will be a celebration in New York this year.

At the same time, the provincial council of the town of Hainaut, in Belgium, will ask Henry F. Fletcher, the American Ambassador at Brussels, to come to the very spot in Mons where there is being raised a monument dedicated to the inhabitants of Hainaut who fell in the Great War. Donors have come forward who will ask that a monument be erected on a exact site in the Western Hemisphere where the Belgian colonists erected their first house.

CANADIAN LOANS REPAYED
WINNIPEG, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence).—The annual report of the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, which has just been presented to the Legislature, shows that the collection of arrears of payments on loans made from the Government are proceeding satisfactorily, no less than \$244,700 having been obtained since June 24. During the year, the association borrowed \$2,000,000 on terms that are considered very favorable.

BY-PRODUCTS COKE'S REPORT
CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—By-Products Coke Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, net earnings of \$265,152 after interest and depreciation, compared with an operating loss of \$1,295,235 in 1921.



King Tutankhamun: "This Is the Place for Me. Very Peaceful After My Tomb"

Through the Store with Jane Abbott

If you wish to order by mail or phone, Miss Abbott will give you her personal attention. Charge Accounts Invited.



Colors Everywhere

EVEN in dresses, vivid colored crepe creates a sea of color that stands out against the shades of navy or black taffeta. ONE model which cannot resist a touch of color is of navy blue taffeta, combined with crepe, and has a very full skirt stiffened with a 15-inch band of green-grain ribbon and gold thread embroidery. Its pocket flaps point at the bottom, and feature with large, clear glass buttons.

\$35.00
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.
THIRD FLOOR



The Side-Tying Blouse

OF TAN Bohemian crepe traces off faint colored patterns in Paisley effects across its surface. The wide cuffs and collar are also formed of heavily corded tan crepe.

\$19.95
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.
THIRD FLOOR

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SPAIN WILL CLOSE ALL GAMING HOUSES

Great Opposition May Center
Around the Lotteries Held
by Government

MADRID, Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—With perhaps more courage than hope, the new Spanish Government has taken repressive action against the gambling vice. According to the official Picassé report upon the causes of Spain's recent failures in Morocco, gambling is one of the chief reasons for these failures. It is then not only a plausible argument but an obvious one that but for gambling Spain might have been in a very different position in Morocco today, and might not be facing one of the greatest crises in her modern history.

The new Liberal Government, pledged to cleaning processes, has given strict orders to the civil governors in Madrid and throughout the country to close down the gambling houses and tables immediately. To play these gambling games has been illegal for a long time, but the law has been in existence for ornamental purposes only. A pretense of applying it has occasionally been made by governments under pressure, but no effective repression has ever been accomplished. Now something is being done, but there is an evident limit to the possibilities, because of the national and governmental complicity in the gambling evil through the state lotteries, which are now conducted on a grander scale than ever.

Roulette Must Be Stopped

It is the game of roulette that is most common in Spain, and it is this that the civil governors everywhere have orders to stop. For a long time a popular restaurant in the Calle del Alcalá has had its upper rooms fitted out for roulette on a grand scale. Such has been its success that others like it have been lately started also in the very center of Madrid, while innumerable gambling houses are spread about in all parts of the city. The working man is very far from being exempt from the evil.

Other and scarcely less injurious forms of gambling are also openly practiced. Thus not long ago, with the name of a well known journalistic writer attached to the scheme, a new so-called literary club was started within a couple of hundred yards of the Puerta del Sol. The meeting place was a corner of the main public room of a restaurant, and after dinner the members proceeded to play card games for big money stakes. Almost anybody might join in, the proprietor of the restaurant was interested in the affair, and the proceedings were conducted through all hours of the night and the morning.

The Government has instructed the civil governors to press the law ruthlessly home. They in their turn have informed their subordinates and the police that business is meant; that the houses must be closed, and that secret offenders must be immediately prosecuted and punished. This has been done. The governors for once appear to have stood splendidly firm.

Croupiers Lose Employment

There has been a curious sequel in Madrid, and it is indicative of the extent to which roulette has been practiced in the city. The croupiers and other employees of the closed houses, to the number of some hundreds, have assembled together and proceeded to make an appeal to the Minister of the Interior that the houses should not be closed, since they were all thrown out of work and were incapable of following any other employment! A deputation from the assembly was received by the Minister, the Duke de Almodovar del Valle, who told them that his decision to close the gaming houses was irrevocable.

Public opinion is now concerned to know to what extent, as time goes on, evasions will be overlooked or condoned. But the national lotteries make a cloud over all the Government's good intentions and happy projects. In every important street of every town there is a government depot for the sale of lottery tickets, and there are persons selling them on every sidewalk and at every street corner. There is a lottery every month. The first prize in the last Christmas lottery was 15,000,000 pesetas, the second 10,000,000, and the third 5,000,000. It is not only the Government that is to blame. Even the most respectable newspapers devote whole pages to lottery proceedings.

CANADIAN PROVINCES SEEKING RESOURCES

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Alberta Government does not look with favor upon the Federal Government's latest offer on the natural resources matter. The Provincial Premier, H. Greenfield, in making an official announcement of the position of the Province in regard to securing possession of its natural resources, stated that the offer of the Federal Government was not considered acceptable.

Following the decision of the three prairie provinces that each province was at liberty to negotiate separately, W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, submitted two alternative methods of settlement—to turn over resources still unalienated without compensation and the land subsidy to cease, or to have an accounting between the Dominion and the Province by an independent tribunal.

In reply the Alberta Government proposed that Alberta waive the subsidy on compensation being given for resources alienated from the Province for purely federal purposes, confining this to claims for the 6,400,000 acres alienated just prior to the formation of the Province, the lands to be capitalized at an agreed figure and compensation to be paid over a term of years. Mr. King then offered to hand over the resources and continue the subsidy for 80 years. The Alberta Government considers this inadequate and has declined the offer.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Thirty-fifth Street

The Swift Approach of Easter

compels an earlier-than-usual introduction of Spring Frocks
and Spring Fashions

The Departments for Women's and Misses' Outfitting (on the Third and Second Floors, respectively) have assembled a charming variety of advance models in Tailleurs, Frocks, Blouses and Outergarments, presenting new lines, new fabrics, and new color effects for the opening season. The Egyptian influence, which is no less potent in New York than in the Valley of the Kings, makes itself interestingly manifest

Women's Novelty Hosiery

all silk, in Paisley effects

is a present feature of interest in the Hosiery
Department, on the First Floor

For Monday

A Quantity of American-made Lingerie

consisting largely of incomplete assortments, but comprising the dainty styles popular with fastidious women, will be specially marked

at clearance prices

Nightrobes	\$1.65, 1.90 to 3.90
Envelope Chemises	1.35, 1.65 to 2.95
Costume Slips	1.95 & 2.95
Drawers or Bloomers	1.50
Athletic Combinations	95c.

Reduced prices will also be marked on other Undergarments, in broken assortments or odd pieces

(Sale on the Second Floor)

A Special Selection of Silk Costume Slips

daintily fashioned, of superior-quality materials; sizes 36 to 44, inclusive

at exceptionally low prices

Satin charmeuse, in pink, white, black, navy, brown and gray; with shirring at hip . . . \$4.50

Radium silk, in pink, white, black, brown, gray and tan; tailored model, with deep shadow-proof hem, at \$5.90

Crepe meteor, in pink, white, black, navy and brown; with hip shirring and deep shadow-proof hem \$6.90

(Department on the Third Floor)

Dainty Outerwear for Infants & Little Children

contributes a generous quota of Springtime
freshness and gayety to the attractive
Second Floor

For little children of two to five years there are, among other enticing things, a number of new and witching Hats, Coats and Capes, presenting Madame la Mode's latest ideas in models and materials for costuming the little folk. Especially alluring are the matched sets, consisting of hat and outergarment (coat or cape). And a recent importation of French hats serves to indicate that tiny girls are very important indeed in the eyes of Paris.

For the smallest people of all there are little frocks of marvellous fineness, with everything that should go with them; long and short coats, with appropriate bonnets and caps; sacques, wrappers and other individual garments, as well as complete layettes

For Monday

A Very Unusual Sale of Women's Knitted Suits

in charming two-tone effects, knitted of soft-quality mohair wool combined with artificial silk; presenting two fashionable two-piece models for street and sports wear, made especially for this occasion and

priced decidedly below value

Two-piece Suits, in a new variation of the popular slip-over model; in Harding blue, buff and Lanvin green

\$14.50

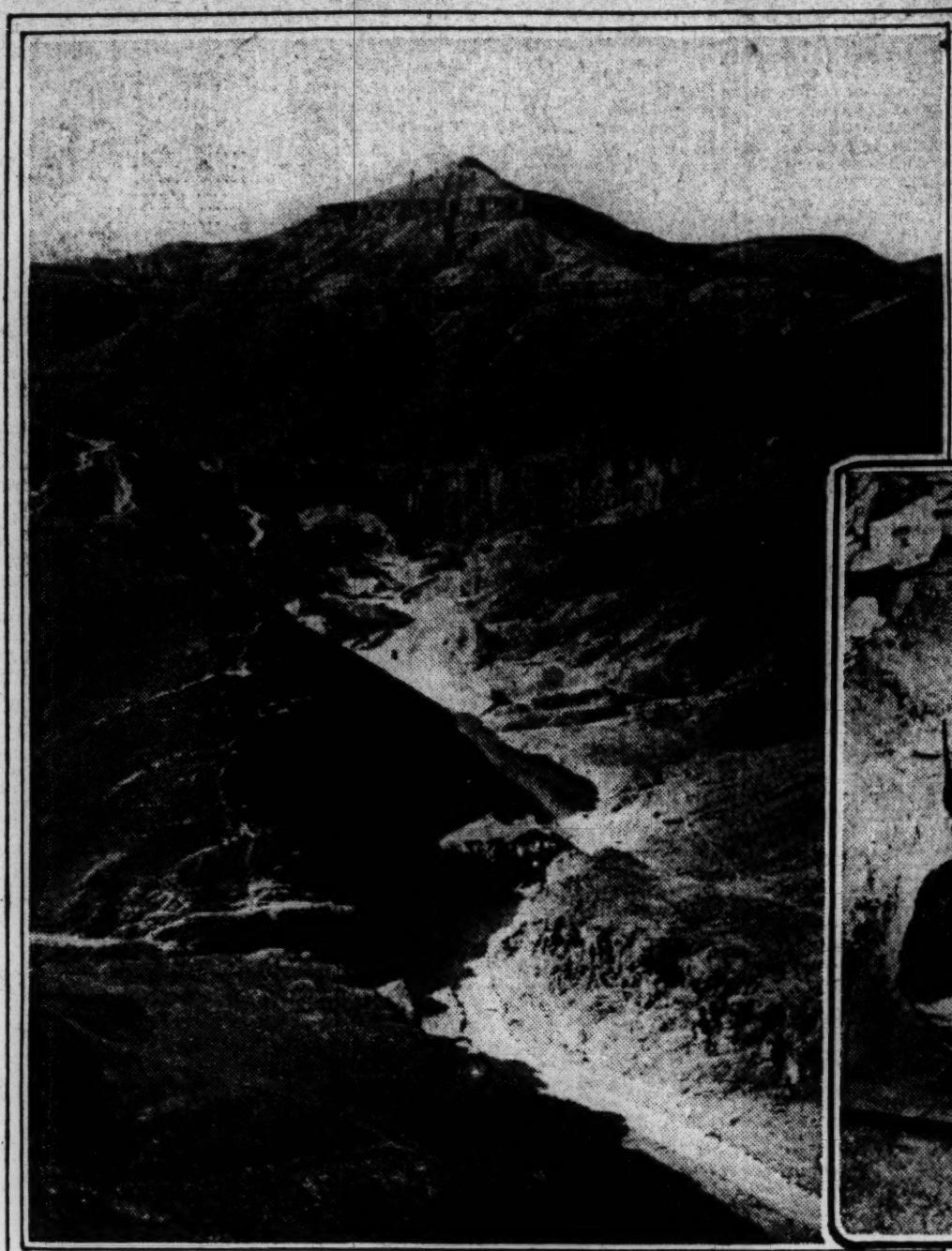
Two-piece Suits, featuring a novel surplice jaquette; in gray, buff and cocoa

\$15.50

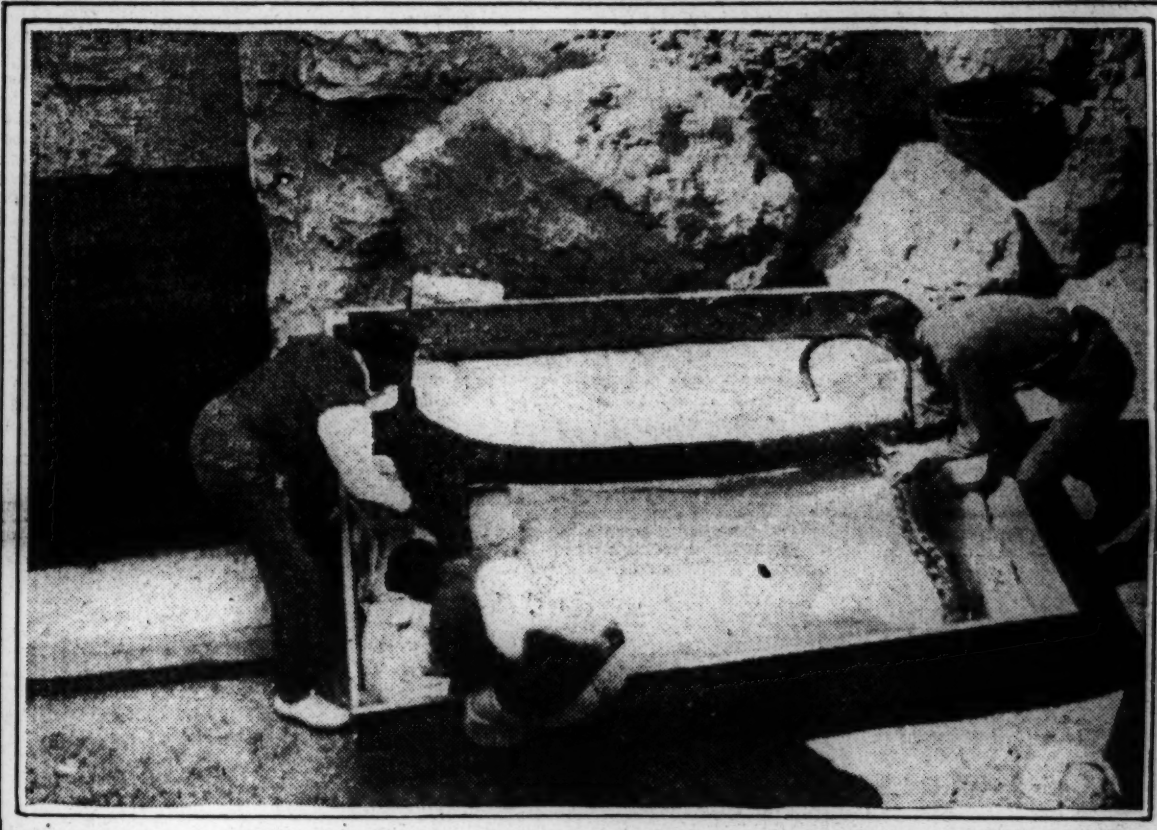
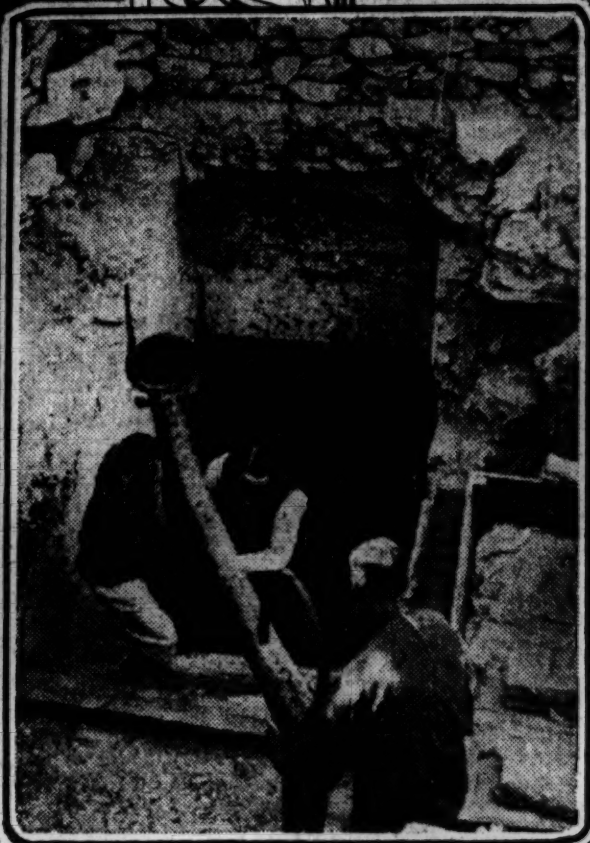
Novelty Costume Accessories Department

(Second Floor)

Sunshine, After 3000 Years' Darkness, Burnishes the Golden Pride of Tut-ankh-amen



Photos
By Monitor
Special
Correspondent



Tel el Amarna and Luxor Discoveries Invite Comparison

SINCE archaeology has become a science, no year has been more fruitful in discovery than that which has just elapsed. In particular, results of great interest have been obtained in those regions of the East where Bible history was made.

Naturally, public imagination has been stirred by the discovery of Tut-ankh-amen's tomb at Luxor in the Valley of the Kings. Never before in the long record of excavation work in Egypt have so many precious objects of art and relics belonging to the remote past been found on one spot. For this reason alone the discovery is probably the most fascinating that has ever been made. At the same time one cannot help noting a regrettable tendency to exaggerate both its artistic and its historical importance.

Many authorities disagree with the statement so frequently made that in Tut-ankh-amen's time the art of Egypt reached its zenith. Egypt had then attained to the full splendor of its imperial power, and its civilization was opulent and even gross. Quantity rather than quality was the rule in those days, and, in the opinion of many Egyptologists the art of the period was vulgar, stiff and conventional, comparing ill with the primitive perfection which existed from the First to the Sixth Dynasty.

Tut-ankh-amen's reign lasted only nine years. His only important achievement was the re-establishment of the Amen belief as the state religion, which involved a return to the worship of a multiplicity of gods. It has been claimed that he was the Pharaoh of the Exodus, but such evidence as has been adduced is slight and highly controversial. Most authorities place the date of the Exodus as either earlier or later than his time.

Tel el Amarna Treasures

The spectacular discovery of Tut-ankh-amen's tomb has tended somewhat to obscure the very useful work accomplished in recent years under the auspices of the Egyptian Exploration Fund at Tel el Amarna. The task of investigating this site was originally undertaken by the German Orient Society, but at the conclusion of the war it was transferred to Anglo-American hands. What is being done at Tel el Amarna is not without its bearing upon the Tut-ankh-amen discoveries, for Tel el Amarna was the Utopian city established by his father-in-law and immediate predecessor, Amen-hotep IV, or Akhenaten, as he came later to be known when he abandoned the royal capital of Thebes. It was in this city that he established the religion of Aton, which was a development of the religion of the Priests of the Sun at the city of Heliopolis, near the modern Cairo, or the ancient On, where Moses learned "all the wisdom of the Egyptians." The symbol of this new faith was the disk of the sun, from which there extended numerous rays, each ray ending in a hand. By many authorities it is regarded as the first conception of a single god in the history of mankind, thus marking a decisive advance in the development of human religious thought, and logically paving the way for Jewish monotheism.

First Idealist and Pacifist

Its founder, Akhenaten, was a poet, dreamer, mystic and reformer. He is looked upon as the world's first idealist and pacifist, for during his reign he resolutely refused to make war. One of the principal purposes of the

excavation in progress at Tel el Amarna is to try to trace the connection between the Aton religion and the monotheistic Jewish worship on which Christianity is based. Yet even if we go back to the early, primitive beginnings of Egyptian history, we find a monotheistic motive in the religion of the country, and this motive persisted throughout the ages until Akhenaten attempted to give it established form at Tel el Amarna. It was, as far as one can gather, essentially a doctrine for the elect. The masses remained almost wholly faithful to their multitudinous gods. When Tut-ankh-amen, therefore, re-established the old religion he was not called upon to destroy a widely-held faith, but merely to disperse the last remnants of a cult which had almost faded away with the passing of its originator, Akhenaten.

A Workingman's Village

We are introduced, for example, to a village which was probably occupied by embalmers and tomb workers in general, who, being of ill repute, were removed as far as might be from the neighborhood of the city. Whereas the city was not laid out with the least idea of regularity, the village itself was certainly one of the earliest examples of deliberate town-planning known to history. In a number of houses various rooms have been excavated.

Vera Lesson Markers

The original transparent lesson marker. For twelve years used and spoken of in highest terms of appreciation for their helpfulness by those who know them.

11.50 and 22.00 per book. Excerpts from uncollected letters and sample marker for a stamp.

G. J. KORDULA

1919 Cedar Road, Sta. F., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

excavated. Furniture, consisting of stools and tables made from stone, was discovered, together with lamps of no very distinctive shapes, but simply saucers which were filled with oil or fat with a wick stuck into it.

Of all the private houses excavated in the main city site the most important was that of Nekht, Akhenaten's vizier. Again we regret that space does not permit of a description of this palatial building. A brief allusion to the entrance may perhaps give a slight idea of the wonderful picture which revealed itself to the excavators. Through a lobby dignified by two columns, with white-washed walls and in a door-frame painted yellow, and through a white-washed anteroom whose door-jambs, white below, were painted above with horizontal bands of red, blue, yellow, and green, one passed into the north loggia. This was a hall of noble proportions, the ceiling of which was of a brilliant blue, and was supported by eight wooden columns resting on massive stone bases. The walls, white below, bore near the ceiling a frieze of blue lotus petals on a green ground with a red band above; the floor, made, as were all the floors in this house, of large unbaked tiles, had originally been white-washed, but at a later period had received a further coating of mud plaster and had been painted in bright colors, of which only traces of yellow and red remained. Along the north wall was a row of large windows set fairly high up, looking out over the garden.

Of all the work accomplished at Tel el Amarna not the least interesting was the discovery of fragments of imported pottery in Mycenaean style. From this it was assumed that there must have been a Greek or other foreign settlement there, probably of art workers and decorators who had ex-

ercised a considerable influence over Akhenaten's artists, and it was hoped that further excavation might yield information not only concerning the civilization of Egypt, but also that of Greece, namely, the connection with Minoan Crete and the Mycenaean mainland of Greece. Various authorities, notably Sir Arthur Evans, found difficulty in admitting that the pottery could be dated as early as 1350 B. C. in the time of Akhenaten's reign, and it was suggested that it was probably imported later by a people who reoccupied the site of the city, but up to the present no conclusive evidence has been obtained on this important point. So far, in fact, everything goes to show that the pottery was contemporary with the time of Akhenaten.

ASTRONOMER MAKES VALUABLE DISCOVERY

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Announcement that his recent observations have proved that stars, millions of miles distant, have the same basic structure as the earth, is made by Dr. J. S. Plaskett, director of the Dominion Observatory here, who startled astronomers a year ago by his discovery of a star 10,000 light years distant from the earth. According to Dr. Plaskett, his latest discovery proves that the atom is the unit of construction for the whole universe.

This, he explains, has long been suspected by astronomers and by actual measurement of atoms on distant bodies he has proved this theory to be correct.

His measurements, he explains, were made by analyzing the light coming from distant bodies, but they are too complicated to be understood by anyone but an astronomer. Dr. Plaskett is now preparing a treatise on his new discovery to be circulated among natural scientists all over the world. He was able to carry out his investigations by the use of the telescope in the Dominion observatory here, the second largest instrument in existence.

DIAMOND DEPOSITS DEVELOPED
JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa and Messrs.

Barnato Brothers have acquired a substantial interest in the Campanha de Diamantes d'Angola, which owns a concession covering practically the whole of Angola. Besides an interest in the capital of the company, Messrs. Barnato and the Anglo-American Corporation have also secured the marketing of the whole production of Angola diamonds on mutually advantageous terms. The effect of this arrangement will be to remove the

competition which has existed from the independent sale of diamonds from this Portuguese colony, as the whole of the production will have to pass through the hands of the syndicate which controls the South African output.

NEW COTTON GROWING PLAN
LONDON, Feb. 24—Stinnes has bought the colony of Nueva Valencia in South America for cotton growing, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

R.H. White Co.

BOSTON

SILK Designs

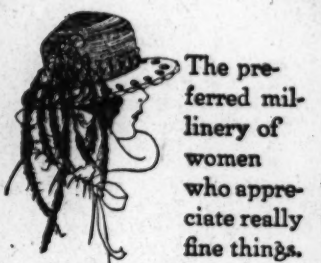
Are Front Page News

1923 will doubtless go down in textile history as the Age of the Renaissance of the art of design. American women are eagerly wearing the fascinating prints the American designers are turning out. The best designs of every age and of every Nation are being sought out and adapted. At least one alert American silk house is sending off a designer to Luxor to get inspiration from the revelations at the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen.

"White's Silks—Famous for More Than Half a Century"

38 and 40-In. New Printed Silks \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 to \$7.00	36-In. Chiffon Taffetas \$1.59, \$2.00 and \$2.50
Colorful effects and artistic weaves.	Plain and changeable shades for smart frocks, also black.
40-In. Figured Crepe de Chines \$2.50 and \$3.00	40-In. Flat Crepe.....\$3.50
Firm qualities, with a varied design assortment for the newest and smartest Spring gowns.	A new Spring fabric. The color assortment includes the new cocoa, Lanvin green, crushed rose and black and white.

Street Floor



The preferred millinery of women who appreciate really fine things.

"Style and Quality Assured"

Fishhat's

Sold at the better shops and stores

D. B. FISK & CO.

Creators of Correct Millinery

CHICAGO NEW YORK PARIS

"Say it with flowers"

A. WARENDORFF Florist

3 STORES
1193 Broadway 525 Fifth Ave.
and at Hotel Astor
NEW YORK CITY

BETWEEN San Francisco AND Sacramento
- 6:30 P.M. -
Suburban Steamers
"FORT SUTTER"
"CAPITAL CITY"
EXCELLENT MEALS - SUITES WITH BATH - SCENIC BEAUTY
THE DELIGHT OF TOURISTS
CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS.

Josef Holbrooke's New Opera, "The Wizard," Heard in London

By HERBERT ANTCLIFFE

LONDON, Feb. 9. AFTER his three long and serious operas, "Dylan," "The Christian of Don," and "Bronwen," Josef Holbrooke has now written a light opera ballet in which the victory of good over evil is achieved in true fairy tale style. He calls the work "The Wizard," but the character of that name is not more important than some of the others, and the two pairs of lovers, one pair being dancers and the other pair singers, take an equal share in the drama. Naturally, the plot is a slight one, but it is one that lends itself admirably to the production of good music and good miming. The Wizard has turned out or killed the owner of a castle and made all his family and servants slaves to himself. Those who have submitted readily have been allowed to keep their voices, those who have resisted have been deprived of them. A line surrounds the castle and any who pass it from without lose their power of speech and those who pass it from within perish. Patricia and her lover Oscar cross the line and cannot speak. Maria, her sister, has been more fortunate and is able to warn her own lover, Prince Anton, not to cross the line. Instead, Anton goes to his father's court to seek aid, and brings with him Kasper the Magus, who by the power of goodness destroys the wicked Wizard, not, however, before Oscar and Patricia have crossed the line and given up their lives in an attempt to gain their freedom.

There is ample scope for effective staging of a difficult kind. Even with this, however, the music is the principal feature, and there are songs by the Wizard, a pompous boasting number by the Jester at the King's Court, which is one of the finest bits of extravagant expression imaginable, by Maria to her still unknown lover, and by Anton describing his experience, which lingers in the memory, though it must be said that dramatically the weakest spot of the whole opera is Maria's most tuneful song. Some of the dances, too, most of which are in waltz rhythm, are of a type that will please the most uninitiated musical lover, and which can be expected to hear as separate works played by popular orchestras and bands. Finely contrasted are such numbers as Patricia's Butterfly Dance and the fierce, irregular rhythms of the "Dance of Satan," which precedes the fall of the castle. One advantage from this point of view is that the work is scored for a small orchestra, with the piano as the main support for rhythmic purposes.

Both in technical matters and in general style the opera is less Wagnerian than almost any other written by Holbrooke has previously written. Leading motives are not employed to any serious extent, but the methods of Mozart, Mendelssohn, and the earlier Saint-Saëns in the use of characteristic phrases are followed, so that the entry of Maria and Patricia into the castle, and of the Wizard is sensed before it actually takes place.

There is some brilliant choral writing, too, so that, while the work is, in a way, a small one, it demands considerable resources of all that appertain to the stage. Patently produced, it is almost sure to be popular. Yet it is not without its intellectual aspects for those who care to observe them. The words are seldom humorous and nearly always romantic, sometimes becoming humorously cynical, but never for long. It is, in fact, a light opera, and not at all a comic opera. The name of the librettist is given on the score, so that with its character what it is, one imagines both words and music to be by the same person.

Sixteenth Program of Boston Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, gave its sixteenth concert yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. Alfred Cortot was the soloist. The program included: Rossini, Overture to "Semiramide"; Mozart, Symphony in G minor; Ravel, Spanish Rhapsody; Saint-Saëns, Concerto for piano and orchestra, No. 4, op. 11.

It is fast becoming the fashion to revive operatic overtures by Rossini, Halévy and the earlier Verdi at symphony concerts. Was not this fashion started by Mr. Toscanini? They afford a measure of relief from the overtures of Weber, which for many years have held a disproportionate place on symphony programs. Then, too, the younger generation of listeners is less familiar with these old-time pieces and to them they come with a certain degree of freshness. But there is more to be found in them than their interest as mere musical curiosities. After their years of retirement they still retain some of their original bloom and it would be a narrow-minded and prejudiced modernist indeed who could not find in them something of interest and profit. So Rossini's "Semiramide" was welcome yesterday. Although its orchestration and harmonic scheme are simple as compared with those of a composer of these latter days, there is the touch of genius and superlative craftsmanship on every page. Few composers of today, despite their work often means at their command, are able to express themselves with such clarity and sincerity. The music of this overture may certainly be of no great depth of emotional expressiveness, yet it says so aptly just what the composer of it intended to say that it cannot but remain as an example of true and apposite musical expression. Mr. Monteux played it with no air of condescension, no attempt at showy trickery, but simply with due attention to its musical values.

So, too, did he play Mozart's G minor Symphony, a work often used by conductors for the purpose of giving so-called "readings," a medium for the display of their own peculiar fancies in the matter of interpretation. In this respect this symphony, together with Beethoven's "Eroica," has suffered most at their hands. It was

refreshing to hear it as played yesterday, shorn of all this trimmery, to hear Mozart, "the most perfect of musicians," speaking through its measures, and none other. Ravel's Spanish Rhapsody is agreeable, clever music. It is filled from beginning to end with all the oddities of orchestration which are the stock in trade of the present day composer. Of real musical invention there is little. Perhaps it was so intended. It evokes the atmosphere of Spain in many of its measures, though more often than not one receives the impression of a Frenchman masquerading in Spanish costume. Not so with Ravel's illustrious countryman, Chabrier, who succeeded in becoming more Spanish than the Spaniards themselves whenever he undertook the task of portraying that land in tones. The performance of the Rhapsody was brilliant and rhythmically vigorous.

In conclusion Mr. Cortot and the orchestra played Saint-Saëns' fourth concerto. It would be mere senseless faultfinding to seek for flaws in its performance. In some pages there is a deeper sentiment than is commonly to be found in Saint-Saëns' music, and yet again there are others which are little more than musical fustian. S. M.

Two Paris Orchestras Observe Lalo Centenary

PARIS, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence).—The Concert-Colonne and the Concert-Pasdeloup commemorated the centenary of Edouard Lalo by devoting almost the whole of their programs to his works.

The Concert-Colonne placed in their program the overture of "Le Roi d'Ys," the "Symphonie Espagnole," and the "Rhapsodie Norvégienne." The "Symphonie Espagnole" was dedicated to Sarasate, who played it at the Concerts Populaires in 1875. The "Rhapsodie Norvégienne," published in Berlin in 1880, is the child of the "Fantasie Norvégienne"—a suite which was popularized in Germany by Sarasate.

Gabriel Pierné in his program ingeniously established a rapprochement between Lalo and the Spanish composers, Albeniz, Granados, and de Falla. Lalo received from Spain the gift of rhythm. But there is no doubt that in his turn Lalo influenced the Spanish masters.

At the Concerts-Pasdeloup could be heard the Symphony in G minor, which was dedicated to Lamoureux and played in 1887. In it can be found some elements of his previous works, particularly of "Piqueue," his forgotten opera. The other works given were a Concerto for violin and orchestra and the "Rhapsodie Norvégienne."

Among the other composers on the Pasdeloup program was Maurice Ravel, in whom can also be traced the influence of Lalo. M. Rhené-Baton gave a brilliant execution of Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé."

Casella as Conductor and Soloist in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence).—Unique, so far as the history of the Cleveland Orchestra is concerned, was the latest symphony concert, in which Alfredo Casella, the young Italian modernist, appeared, both as conductor and as soloist, presenting a program made up entirely of his own works.

While perhaps the advisability of devoting a whole evening to the compositions of one composer may be debatable, the concert proved to be a most enjoyable novelty to the audience and a success for the composer-conductor. Mr. Casella brought to Cleveland music that was fresh and sparkling. A master of orchestration, the composer presented the most unusual combinations of tone.

Three groups of a suite in C major formed the opening number, of which the sarabande was most delightful. The music was full of color and was classic in trend. Based on a ballet by Vaudoyer, three compositions grouped under the name of "The Convent by the Water" presented a children's dance, a "Dance of the Old Ladies" and a fête d'été march. The first was in happy, carefree vein, its lyricism being in sharp contrast to the second, which is filled with odd orchestral effects. The march is clamorous.

Mr. Casella appeared as soloist in the Spanish rhapsody for piano and orchestra written by Albeniz and reorchestrated by himself. Five pieces for marionettes which Casella has entitled "Pupazzetti," were presented for the first time in America by an orchestra. Cleveland had heard them as presented by Guy Maier and Lee Pattison in a piano recital this winter. Written as an accompaniment to the cavortings of marionettes, the group presented many odd colorings and tone combinations and was quite to the liking of the audience. The rhapsody "Italia" closed the program.

Dohnányi Again in London

LONDON, Feb. 9.—After an absence of many years, Ernest von Dohnányi has revisited London, and besides appearing at a symphony concert, is giving two piano recitals. The first took place at Wigmore Hall on Feb. 7 before a considerable gathering of his former admirers and the newer concert goers, who are now learning also that Dohnányi is a strikingly fine artist. Beethoven's 32 Variations in C minor, Schubert's Sonata in B flat major, Brahms' Two Rhapsodies, Op. 78, a couple of pieces by Dohnányi himself, and Schumann's "Kreisleriana" were played with all the well-remembered ease and a deepened insight and affection. His performance of the rhapsodies was the most impressive that has been heard here for many a long day—music white hot with romance. M. M. S.



Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Gallery of British Art. "Drifting Away," Engraving by J. Swain, After a Drawing by Lord Leighton; From the Cornhill Magazine. Used as Illustration in George Eliot's "Romola"

British Book Illustrations of the Sixties

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 30

THE directors of the Tate Gallery are to be congratulated on getting together an exhibition that must prove of great interest to many people. I often think that the present generation of children will have missed something in their books which was of engrossing enchantment in the illustrated books of the immediate past. Process methods of reproduction, improved machinery, and ingenious invention for printing seem to have eliminated a large part of that curious intimacy that made the books of the late Victorian times so jolly to look at and to possess.

Look at the masterpieces of Tenniel in Lewis Carroll's books. Pick up Kingsley's "Water Babies" with Sambo's delightful woodcuts. Look at Chatterbox and many of those de-

liciously sentimental stories like "The Little Lamplighter" and their illustrations, and you will realize the crudity on the one hand and the useless, expensively luxurious on the other of children's books of today. And adults fare no better. Go through the back numbers of Once-a-Week with that marvelous series of woodcuts by Frederick Sandys, The Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hours, early numbers of Punch, The Graphic, The Illustrated London News. Compare the work of some of the best artists of those days with the intimate touch that all personal contact gives, and then look through any of the current periodicals with their hard-faced, perfectly reproduced photographs. I may be a stuffy old conservative, but give me the Victorians every time.

The great difference between the revival of our own day, started by

Charles Ricketts and others; and that of the '60s is that not only does the artist today design his book but he also cuts it, whereas in the '60s he only drew his design on the wood, handing it over to professional wood-engravers to cut. These engravers became very expert; men like the Dalziel Brothers, Joseph Swain and J. W. Whymper were all true artists and craftsmen. In time photography enabled the artist to make a drawing which could be photographed on to the block and thus, in many instances, the original drawing and the print from the block had been preserved, showing that very frequently the engraver improved upon the artist's drawing. The illustration to George Eliot's "Romola" in the Cornhill Magazine engraved by J. Swain after the drawing by Lord Leighton is an example of this.

Two similar paintings by Paul Cézanne have a long range carrying power that goes with the modern desire to arrest attention; they also have a simplicity, but stark and crude. There is gain and also loss in this acceleration of effect.

P. A. Renoir has a quantity of canvases covering a long period of years; the early ones yield a less exotic and more lasting pleasure than his more mature work. Albert André is a lover of rare flowers and objects d'art and groups them with the understanding eye of a connoisseur; as a painter he holds his own with any of the moderns in this exhibition and secures a rich surface quality in each of his canvases. Georges d'Espagnat, Claude Monet, Maxime Maufra, Frederico Zandomeni, Alfred Sisley, Victor Vignon, Camille Pissarro, and Jean Pecké contribute each in his own way impressions of this world of quiet corners and tastefully disposed still life.

New York Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Most painters seek solace and relaxation from the ardors and endurance of portraiture and landscape in the gentle art of still-life painting, when nature remains in docile mood and never winks a lash. These opportunities for protracted study of the subtleties of form and texture which so abound in the fruits and flowers, in the thousand and one inanimate things that man depends on, have led painters to exert themselves to the utmost in delving into the mysteries of light and color that makes the rose to glow, that makes the peach with downy softness, or fashions the pepper pods with such glistening green as to rival the emerald.

At the Durand-Ruel Galleries an opportunity is given to see a baker's dozen of French painters as students of still-life. Edouard Manet, who lent distinction to whatever he saw fit to paint, appears in four canvases of fruits, flowers, and incidentals. A broche, a silver knife, a basket of peaches and figs, dabbles and chrysanthemums are set forth with the same earnest consideration that he bestowed on his finest portraits. These studies have a broad simplicity and subtle color quality which has become synonymous with the name of Manet.

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

Maurice Tournier's Mammoth Production
THE CHRISTIAN
from SIR HALL CAINE'S
World Famous Novel
PARK Daily at 2:15 and 8:15
Sunday at 3 and 8:15
MATS. 50c to \$1.50. 50c to \$1.50
All seats reserved.

SELWYN

Evening 8:15
Week. and Sat. 8:15
Phone Booth 138
WED. & SAT.
MATINEES
5:30 to 8:00
CHANNING POLLOCK'S TREMENDOUS
PLAY

Now!

The FOOL

Even. 8:30
Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:30
COPLEY THEATRE
Tel. Back Bay 9701
Seats Down Town
Theatre, Jordan's
and Shaper Stores

Metropolitan Art and Auction Galleries

45-47 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Auctioneers-Appraisers
Estates Appraised for Inheritance Tax, Insurance or Sold at Public Auction
S. G. RAINE, Auctioneer

THEATRICAL

CHICAGO

HENRY FORD SAYS:
"For All of Us the Best
I have ever seen."
WILLIAM
HODGE
IN "FOR ALL OF US"
STUDEBAKER-NOW
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday
Good Main Floor Seats to Friday at
box office, \$2.00.

POWERS'-NOW

INA
CLAIRE
And Her Company BRUCE M'RAE
In Arthur Richman's Spiritually Comedy
"THE AWFUL TRUTH"

SELWYN THEATRE

BARNEY BERNARD and
ALEXANDER CARR in
a new comedy
"PARTNERS AGAIN"

By Montgomery Glass and Jules Robert Goodman.
Even. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 8:30.

"SO THIS IS LONDON!"

GEO. M. COHAN'S Grand MATINEES
"Biggest success of season."—Examiner.
International Comedy Sensation
WED. & SAT.
"SO THIS IS LONDON!"
The Play of a Thousand Laughs

The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 11

Special Correspondence

MARY PICKFORD'S ambitious plans to make a film version of "Pauze," with Ernest Lubitch, the German director who made most of the Pola Negri pictures, have been abandoned, after considerable money had been expended in preparatory work. The scenario builders, it is said, ran into difficulties preparing the play for the screen and especially in getting the role of Marguerite to fit and suit Miss Pickford satisfactorily. At the present writing the entire Pickford-Fairbanks organization is story hunting in the interim Mr. Fairbanks' original idea for a pirate story is being whittled into shape for production.

Gane Sarason, the open golf champion, is to become a "movie star," according to an announcement made by the Warner Brothers. Sarason is to be starred in a series of one-reel pictures.

In picturesque spots of Sonoma County, Cal., "The Girl of the Golden West," the producers say, "will not only be instructive, but will be filled with them, too."

King Vidor has started filming "Three Wise Fools," the stage play of the same name. Claude Gillingwater and Fred Emmett, who played in the stage version, have their same parts in the screen play. Others in the cast are John S. Blythe, Ramsey Shaw, Alec Francis and Pat Higgins. J. A. B.

The Metropolitan Museum as a Laboratory of Design

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art is holding its seventh exhibition of American industrial art, consisting of current work by designers and manufacturers based upon study of the museum's collections. By extending its facilities for careful study of the magnificent examples of decorative art in its various departments, the museum is proving its usefulness to the community as a source of inspiration to the present generation and also as strengthening the healthful continuity with the art of the past, which, especially from the point of view of craftsmanship and permanence, cannot be ignored.

The exhibition completely fills the large gallery of special exhibitions with a wealth of rugs, tapestries, furniture, glassware and stained glass, silverware, lace, embroideries, jewelry, mosaic, leather work, metal work, enamel, and all manner of textiles and ceramics, arranged with the museum's customary skill and good taste. Only a limited number of representative pieces have been chosen, those which most fully illustrate the value of the museum as raising the standards of modern design and increasing thereby the sales value of the articles. Among the representative firms and designers who have benefited by study of the collections at the Metropolitan and who are exhibiting the results of such study are Louis C. Tiffany, Samuel Yellin, Edgewater Tapestry Looms, Flambeau Weavers, Cartier, Inc., W. & J. Sloane, Edward F. Caldwell, Marshall Field & Co., Sonoma Shops, Inc., Cheney Brothers, Kenaston Manufacturing Company, and H. R. Mallinson & Co. R. F.

Various Shows
At the Lotus Club an exhibition is being held of paintings of the artist members which will run through Feb. 27. Cecile Appleton is occupying the Folsom Galleries with her landscapes. Zeila de Milhau is showing a group of her etchings at the Women's City Club. The large gallery of the 'Sal-magnum Club is filled during the current week with the work of three painters, Max Bohm, G. Glenn Newell, and Timothy F. Crowley, the last-named making his New York debut. At the Ferragall Galleries a group of landscapes by Robert O. Chadeayne have been on exhibition. R. F.

An exhibition has been lent by the National Academy of Design of New York to the Mattatuck Historical Society of Waterbury, Conn., for the month of February.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

Henry Miller's THEA. W. 48 St. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"BRILLIANT AND MEMORABLE PERFORMANCE"—See Mail
JANE
COWL "JULIET"
"A CONSTANT JOY"—America
CORT MERTON OF THE MOVIES
WITH OLNEY HUNTER, FLORENCE WASH, Harry Lee, and other stars
Geo. Z. Kaufman and Marc Connelly
REPUBLIC THEA. W. 48 St. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Anne Nichols
Success
Abie's Irish Rose
BETTER TIMES
AT HIPPODROME NOW
DAILY MATINEES 2:30-5:15-7:30
Knickerbocker THEA. W. 48 St. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Good Seats at Box Office. Buy in Advance
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
NIGHT MUSIC
THE CLINGING VINE
with FREDY WOOD
LIBERTY THEA. W. 48 St. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
In the New American Song and Dance Show
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDY
"Little Nellie Kelly"
GLOBE Broadway and 46th St. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GOOD SEATS ALWAYS AT BOX OFFICE
LADY BUTTERFLY
"A Dazzling Show"
Staged by NED WAXBERG
ALAN DALE and HERWOD BROOK
Ladies Eve. 8:30. Wed. & Sat. 8:30
THE LAST WARNING
The Melodramatic Hit
with WILLIAM COURTNEY
VANDERBILT 48th St. W. of Broadway
Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
georgy
"The Big Sister of Trues"

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

The Play That "Gets" You!
THE
FOOL
CHANNING POLLOCK'S
WONDER PLAY
PRODUCED BY THE SELWYN
Times Sq. Theatre; W. 42d St.
Mats. Tues. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

The Moscow Art Theatre
Week of Feb. 26
Collective Bill—Acts from Plays by
DOSTOEVSKY and TURGENIEFF
Jules Verne, etc.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:15
Even. 8:15

7th HEAVEN

BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 2:30
HUDSON, W. 44 St. Even. at 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
O'DONOGHUE'S
THE HIT OF THE TOWN
"SO THIS IS LONDON!"
"A HOWLING SUCCESS"—See Post.
NATIONAL THEA. 41 St. W. of Broadway
Even. 8:30
WINTERGARDEN THEATRE
A Play of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"
by CHANCELLOR DUNS
Author of "A Bill of Divorcement"
Otte-Enger with Katherine Cornell, Winifred
Lushan, Hattie Wright, John L. Blythe,
etc.

F. RAY CONNOR & MORRIS GERT Present

Ballets! CHAUVESOURIS
4th
Direct from MOSCOW-FAIRBANKS 3RD
CENTURY ROOF THEATRE
630 St. Central Park West
Entrance on 62nd St. Phone Columbus 8800
Even. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 8:30

SHUBERT

44th St. W. of Broadway
Even. 8:30
GREENWICH
VILLAGE
FOLLIES
Fourth
Production
FULTON THEA. W. 48 St. Even. 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
MARGARET LAWRENCE
In the New York
"SECRETS"
Ballets
"Greatest acting ability of the highest order."
—F. L. A., The Christian Science Monitor.

ERRATIC PRICE MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

Considerable Irregularity Develops in Today's Short Session

Today's New York stock market developed alternate periods of weakness and strength with most of the trading in the hands of professional investors. Speculators for the advance seemed disinclined to extend their commitments.

Independent steel, oil and public utility shares proved the most vulnerable to selling pressure, dropping 1 to 3 1/2 points, but the reduction was checked by the announcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's approval of the proposed Louisville and Nashville stock dividend, that stock rising 4 points to a new high record. Atlantic Coast Line, which owns approximately 50 per cent of the L. & N. stock, rose 3 points.

Maxwell Motors A and Iron Products also were conspicuously strong.

The closing was steady. Sales approximated 500,000 shares.

Bond prices continued reactionary.

Selling embraced a wide variety of issues but was most effective among the railroad mortgages.

A few exceptions to the downward trend. Mexican Government issues advanced.

Braden Copper Co. Virginia Carolina Chemical 7 1/2 with warrants, and Manati Sugar 7 1/2 also moved up.

Atchafalca Adjustment Co. stamped.

Wisconsin Central 4 1/2, Baltimore and Ohio 6 1/2 and Norfolk & Western convertible 6 1/2, off 1/2, were the conspicuous weak spots of the railroad group.

Public utility issues also were inclined to ease. U. S. Government bonds moved irregularly within a radius of 6 cents on \$100.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call money: Boston New York 1/2 1/2 1/2

Renewal rate: 1/2 1/2 1/2

Outside commercial paper: 1/2 1/2 1/2

Year money: 1/2 1/2 1/2

Customers' deposits: 1/2 1/2 1/2

Individual calls on loan: 1/2 1/2 1/2

Bar silver in New York: 49 1/2

Bar silver in London: 49 1/2

Canadian dollar: 87 1/2

Domestic bar silver: 49 1/2

Spot, Boston delivery: 49 1/2

Prime eligible banks: 49 1/2

60-day bills: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Less known banks: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

Under 30 days: 49 1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices				Max. Lot				Max. Lot				Max. Lot				Max. Lot			
Open	High	Low	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Open	High	Low	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Open	High	Low	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Open	High	Low	Feb. 24	Feb. 25
Alca Rubber.....	104	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Reduction.....	104	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Am. Sugar.....	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Alca Chem.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	May Dept. Strs. 73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	Am. Ship & Com 17 1/2	17 1/2								

New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, February 24, 1923

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (Special)—What was characterized after the close

New Rate Slows Up Trading

The first effect was not nearly so

Probably the truth is that the rates were advanced in the hope of checking undue speculation in securities and undue inflation in commodity prices, and with a view to keeping the business of the country on as nearly a normal line as possible. Prominent banking authorities expressed the opinion that if this interpretation is placed upon the advance in the bank rates and is heeded, there is no reason why we should not continue to have a moderately active stock market and a satisfactory volume of general busi-

Firm Money a Likelihood

Money is likely to be an important

From the announcement regarding the New York and Boston bank rates there were numerous developments which were regarded as important market factors, some with respect to individual issues only and others with respect to the market as a whole. Among the latter, the announcement from Washington that President Harding had abandoned any plan he might have had for calling an extra session of Congress, believing, as it was reported, that the country needs a long rest from congressional legislation. Wall Street always has been sure that Congress is in session, regardless of the party that may be in power.

The first effect upon the stock of the declaration of the dividend on North American common, payable either in stock or cash, the proposal of the directors to reduce the par value of the common shares from \$50 to \$10, and to double the amount of both the preferred and common, was a sharp reaction in the common. Subsequently it enjoyed a substantial rally.

1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
100	102	104	106	108	110	112	114	116	118	120	122	124	126	128	130	132	134	136	138	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154	156	158	160	162	164	166	168	170	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	186	188	190	192	194	196	198	200	202	204	206	208	210	212	214	216	218	220	222	224	226	228	230	232	234	236	238	240	242	244	246	248	250	252	254	256	258	260	262	264	266	268	270	272	274	276	278	280	282	284	286	288	290	292	294	296	298	300	302	304	306	308	310	312	314	316	318	320	322	324	326	328	330	332	334	336	338	340	342	344	346	348	350	352	354	356	358	360	362	364	366	368	370	372	374	376	378	380	382	384	386	388	390	392	394	396	398	400	402	404	406	408	410	412	414	416	418	420	422	424	426	428	430	432	434	436	438	440	442	444	446	448	450	452	454	456	458	460	462	464	466	468	470	472	474	476	478	480	482	484	486	488	490	492	494	496	498	500	502	504	506	508	510	512	514	516	518	520	522	524	526	528	530	532	534	536	538	540	542	544	546	548	550	552	554	556	558	560	562	564	566	568	570	572	574	576	578	580	582	584	586	588	590	592	594	596	598	600	602	604	606	608	610	612	614	616	618	620	622	624	626	628	630	632	634	636	638	640	642	644	646	648	650	652	654	656	658	660	662	664	666	668	670	672	674	676	678	680	682	684	686	688	690	692	694	696	698	700	702	704	706	708	710	712	714	716	718	720	722	724	726	728	730	732	734	736	738	740	742	744	746	748	750	752	754	756	758	760	762	764	766	768	770	772	774	776	778	780	782	784	786	788	790	792	794	796	798	800	802	804	806	808	810	812	814	816	818	820	822	824	826	828	830	832	834	836	838	840	842	844	846	848	850	852	854	856	858	860	862	864	866	868	870	872	874	876	878	880	882	884	886	888	890	892	894	896	898	900	902	904	906	908	910	912	914	916	918	920	922	924	926	928	930	932	934	936	938	940	942	944	946	948	950	952	954	956	958	960	962	964	966	968	970	972	974	976	978	980	982	984	986	988	990	992	994	996	998	1000	1002	1004	1006	1008	1010	1012	1014	1016	1018	1020	1022	1024	1026	1028	1030	1032	1034	1036	1038	1040	1042	1044	1046	1048	1050	1052	1054	1056	1058	1060	1062	1064	1066	1068	1070	1072	1074	1076	1078	1080	1082	1084	1086	1088	1090	1092	1094	1096	1098	1100	1102	1104	1106	1108	1110	1112	1114	1116	1118	1120	1122	1124	1126	1128	1130	1132	1134	1136	1138	1140	1142	1144	1146	1148	1150	1152	1154	1156	1158	1160	1162	1164	1166	1168	1170	1172	1174	1176	1178	1180	1182	1184	1186	1188	1190	1192	1194	1196	1198	1200	1202	1204	1206	1208	1210	1212	1214	1216	1218	1220	1222	1224	1226	1228	1230	1232	1234	1236	1238	1240	1242	1244	1246	1248	1250	1252	1254	1256	1258	1260	1262	1264	1266	1268	1270	1272	1274	1276	1278	1280	1282	1284	1286	1288	1290	1292	1294	1296	1298	1300	1302	1304	1306	1308	1310	1312	1314	1316	1318	1320	1322	1324	1326	1328	1330	1332	1334	1336	1338	1340	1342	1344	1346	1348	1350	1352	1354	1356	1358	1360	1362	1364	1366	1368	1370	1372	1374	1376	1378	1380	1382	1384	1386	1388	1390	1392	1394	1396	1398	1400	1402	1404	1406	1408	1410	1412	1414	1416	1418	1420	1422	1424	1426	1428	1430	1432	1434	1436	1438	1440	1442	1444	1446	1448	1450	1452	1454	1456	1458	1460	1462	1464	1466	1468	1470	1472	1474	1476	1478	1480	1482	1484	1486	1488	1490	1492	1494	1496	1498	1500	1502	1504	1506	1508	1510	1512	1514	1516	1518	1520	1522	1524	1526	1528	1530	1532	1534	1536	1538	1540	1542	1544	1546	1548	1550	1552	1554	1556	1558	1560	1562	1564	1566	1568	1570	1572	1574	1576	1578	1580	1582	1584	1586	1588	1590	1592	1594	1596	1598	1600	1602	1604	1606	1608	1610	1612	1614	1616	1618	1620	1622	1624	1626	1628	1630	1632	1634	1636	1638	1640	1642	1644	1646	1648	1650	1652	1654	1656	1658	1660	1662	1664	1666	1668	1670	1672	1674	1676	1678	1680	1682	1684	1686	1688	1690	1692	1694	1696	1698	1700	1702	1704	1706	1708	1710	1712	1714	1716	1718	1720	1722	1724	1726	1728	1730	1732	1734	1736	1738	1740	1742	1744	1746	1748	1750	1752	1754	1756	1758	1760	1762	1764	1766	1768	1770	1772	1774	1776	1778	1780	1782	1784	1786	1788	1790	1792	1794	1796	1798	1800	1802	1804	1806	1808	1810	1812	1814	1816	1818	1820	1822	1824	1826	1828	1830	1832	1834	1836	1838	1840	1842	1844	1846	1848	1850	1852	1854	1856	1858	1860	1862	1864	1866	1868	1870	1872	1874	1876	1878	1880	1882	1884	1886	1888	1890	1892	1894	1896	1898	1900	1902	1904	1906	1908	1910	1912	1914	1916	1918	1920	1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	1934	1936	1938	1940	1942	1944	1946	1948	1950	1952	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	2032	2034	2036	2038

it so long as the cable maintained its present advantage over the radio. The wire system controls at least 80 per cent of the field as a result of secrecy and certainty of delivery.

While exact figures are not obtainable, it is estimated that the leading radio company with its Pacific and Atlantic stations sends approximately 100,000 paid words of commercial business daily. Stations erected both

Obrien, Russell & Co
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street, Boston 3
Telephone Main 6900
115 Broadway, New York
Telephone BR 971

HARVEY W. GILBERT
Gilbert Bldg., Beaumont, Texas

INSURANCE

RICE AND WHITNEY

17 Pearl St., Boston
Phone Main 0818

Satisfactory service and right rates.

and February 20, 1923, be
voted at the option of their holders
into shares of common capital stock
of the International Cement Corporation
without nominal or par value, upon
rendering such notes at said office of
Trust Company, in accordance with
terms of said notes and of said T
Agreement. Interest and the right
convert will cease on all of said notes
March 20, 1923.

Dated February 17, 1923.

International Cement Corporation
By: JOHN R. DILLON, Treasurer

ton textile, leather and wholesale district of Boston. The Bank issues Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers, Travelers and Commercial Letters of Credit, negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange and transacts a domestic and foreign banking business, and solicits commercial and personal checking accounts and savings deposits.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising, Five Lines

MASSACHUSETTS

Pittsfield

L. H. RIESER

Fine Ice Creams, Confectionery and
Pastry Bakery19 North Street Phone 250
SATURDAY SPECIAL \$1.50 BOX
SPRING FLOWERS
Regular Value \$2.50 to \$3.50
Sundays only \$1.50
F. L. DRAKE & CO.
179 NORTH STREETBuy Your Rubbers at
THE ALLING RUBBER CO.
Dealers in Sporting Goods and
Automobile Tires and Supplies.
128 NORTH STREETTHE FLOWER SHOP, INC.
40 Penn Street
The best of Flowers
and Service as goodTHE PITTSFIELD NATIONAL BANK
Commercial Department: Savings
Department: Christmas Club.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

F. C. PEACH

Agricultural National Bank Building
Correspondent of
KIDDER, PRABODY & CO.The New Edison Phonograph
Buy at Your Own Terms
THE MEYER STORE, INC.
Corner North and Summer Sts. Phone 173ALFRED H. COHN
First-Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing and Repairs
220 North StreetW. H. SHEDD
Plumbing and Heating
76 Phibbott StreetRICE & KELLY
GOOD FURNITURE
225 North St. Pittsfield, Mass.WHISTLER ART SHOP
Artistic Picture Framing
20 Fenn StreetThe Berkshire Loan & Trust Co.
INVITES YOUR ACCOUNT
VACATION AND THRIFT
CLUBS

Quincy

FRED P. CRONIN
Painting and Decorating
Quincy—Volant—Baitfree
Tel. Braintree 716 Res. 61 Howard St.

Springfield

A. F. Leonard & Son
Formerly Western Robt. Co.
FUR OUTFITTERS
Special prices on Alaska Seal Coats to
measure this month

22-30 Stockbridge St. Tel. River 4533

GUILFORD'S SILK STORE
Silks of All Kinds by the Yard
Johnson Bookstore BuildingERNEST J. KITTELL
Repairer
Watches and Clocks
19 Beane PlacePARISIAN BEAUTY PARLOR
EXPERT OPERATORS
Shampooing and Manicuring
CUTTING MADE COARSE
20 Harrison Avenue Phone Wal. 1209Frederick's Jeweller
303 1/2 Main St. Springfield, Mass.THE SNOW PRESS
Printing—Designing
Phone River 1850
617-19 Myrick Bldg.GREENE'S
HAIR DRESSING MANICURING
Phone River 4888 417 Main StreetMRS. J. B. MORRILL
CUSTOM MADE COATS
BRASSIERES MADE TO ORDER
Room 408 417 Main StreetCarter—Florist
182 State Street Phone River 1101HENRY ZIRKIN
LADIES' CUSTOM TAILOR
LAND DRESSMAKER
646 Main St. Springfield, Mass. Tel. River 4178

Winchester

GEO. F. ARNOLD & SON
FLORISTS
Do it with flowers.
Phone Win. 305.

Worcester

G. S. BOUTELLE & CO.
256 Main St.
Pictures and Framing
Pottery, Books and Art GoodsNORBACK PICTURE FRAME CO.
16 Foster StreetESCALOGE AND SANDWICH SHOP
486 Main St. Opposite Post Office
Breakfast, Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Supper.
7 A. M. to 7 P. M.WARREN D. TUCKER
FURNITURE
Repairing Upholstering Refinishing
271 Park 6837 15 Vine St.SLOOMER'S SILK STORE
Silks of every description
suitable for every occasion.
418 Main Street Worcester, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord

W. A. Thompson Shoe House
78 North Main Street
THE HOME OF GOOD SHOESEDSON C. EASTMAN
129 North Main Street
Stationers, Publishers, BooksellersBROWN & SALTMARSH
86 North Main Street
Art Stationery
Hemington Typewriters

RHODE ISLAND

Providence

IT IS ON!
—The most stirring tale ever staged for
our patrons.43d Anniversary
Celebration Tales
—Demonstrating extraordinary value-giving
on merchandise of the highest order.MAKE YOUR SAVINGS
The Shepard Stores
Providence, R. I.Prompt, Efficient
and
Courteous Auto ServiceG. W. Crafford T. F. Fournier
STEWART STREET
AUTO REPAIR, INC.67 Stewart St. Providence, R. I.
Phone Union 5204 Nights Broad 2234-REconomy Plumber
(DRAIN PIPE SOLVENT)
Removes stoppages and keeps drain pipes clean
and odorless.
No dangerous hair, fat, grease and sediment
which so often are the occasion of a costly visit
of the plumber. One pound one dollar.Belcher & Loomis Hardware Co.
88-91 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.QUALITY
"The Laundry That Satisfies"Broad, Pearl
and Central Sts. Telephone Union 513What Cheer
Laundry
36 Burgess
Street Providence
R. I. Telephone
4300Buy Peirce Shoes and
Hosiery
If You Want the Best Moderately PricedTHOS. F. PEIRCE & SON
JONES'S ARCADE
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Employees Share Profit

VERMONT

Barre

KNIGHT AND TAFT GARAGE
60 South Main
Now is the time for Winter Overhauling

ALABAMA

Birmingham

Foreman Joseph & Son
"MERCHANDISE THAT
MERITS CONFIDENCE"BIRMINGHAM REALTY
COMPANY
Industrial Sites advantageously located
Choice Residential Property

Mobile

McBROOM SHOE SHOP.
SHOE REPAIRERS. NO LINEN ATTACHED
11 St. Emanuel StreetFOREMAN AND MEADOR
Real Estate, Insurance
Mortgage Loans, Real Estate
Management of PropertyThe House That Satisfies
Chas. Heubach Grocery Co., Inc.
Foreign and Domestic Groceries
254 St. Francis StreetThe Jelliah Hat Shop
FINE MILLINERY
58 St. Emanuel StreetJULIUS GOLDSTEIN
Jeweler Royal Street

Montgomery

ALEX RICE, INC.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
Our Carpet Department features "Madame
Grace" and "Graceful Stile" Carpets.MISS RUTH FOSTER
EXPERT CORSETTIERS

FLORIDA

Jacksonville

Ernest L. Hill Realty Co.
Realtors
Hill Bldg. Jacksonville, Fla.Investments, Residences, Loans,
and sub-divisions.

Miami

Big Bargains in Genuine Diamonds
Antique and Modern Jewelry
We Buy, Sell and Exchange Diamonds and
Antique Jewelry of all kindsTHE 14TH SHOP
T. D. DUNN
261 E. Flagler St. MIAMI, FLORIDA
Orders promptly attended toThe Tucker Shoe Company
(Incorporated)
SHOES AND HOSIERY
126 E. Flagler St.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

CHAFFIN

Exclusive Millinery, but
Not Expensive
128 N. E. 2nd Avenue MIAMI, FLORIDA
North of Green Tree Inn Phone 6053"It's June in Miami"
J. I. WILSON & SON
REALTORS
Est. 1906 127 N. E. 1st StreetNew Way System
of Laundering
Family Washing & Ironing
READY TO WEAR 10 pounds for \$1.50
1408 N. W. 10th Ave. 5 pounds flat work
Phone 5893 3 pounds waiting
MIAMI, FLA.

PARISIAN

FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO.
Fancy Dyers and Dry Cleaners
129 W. Flagler St. Miami, Fla.MADAM LANPHER
Hairdressing Parlor
Permanent Waving
212 First National Bank Bldg., Miami
Tel. 2665THOS. A. KOONS
REALTOR
Specialist in Real Estate and Investments at
MIAMI BEACH
101 N. E. 1st Avenue MIAMI, FLA.BUENA VISTA BAKERY
AUNT TILLY'S POUND CAKE
AUNT TILLY'S SPONGE CAKE
HARVEST BREAD (On Sale at Your Grocer's)
2824 N. E. 2nd AvenueTIP TOP GROCERY CO.
The Big
FOOD DEPARTMENT STORE
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Bakery
Goods, Dairy Products, Etc.
Phone 2194, 2196 201-207 N. Miami AvenueEDGEHILL CAFETERIA
118 N. E. 2nd Street CONDUCTED BY
MISS JONES and MISS ROGERS
OF TAWORTH, N. H.
WAFFLES SERVED ALL DAY

St. Augustine

Come to Historical St. Augustine
A. L. SLATER
Real Estate and Insurance
Established in 1887

Tampa

Florida's Shopping Center
Maas Brothers
508 Franklin StreetHutto & Schoenborn
Only the best
ICE CREAM, SODA LUNCHES
35 Years in Business in TampaBECKWITH & WARREN CO.
REALTORS
ERNEST L. HALL, Sales Mgr.
First National Bank Bldg. Tampa, Fla.Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
"The House of Quality"
410 Franklin St.BOSTAIN'S
CAFETERIA
"On the Bridge" and Y. M. C. A.Wearing apparel of quality
CRACOWANER'S

GEORGIA

Atlanta

Geo. Muse Clothing Company
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes
and Furnishings for Men and Boys
CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING PARLOR

Savannah

Globe Shoe Co.
FINE FOOTWEAR

LOUISIANA

New Orleans

We invite your business
WHITNEY-CENTRAL
BANKS
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte

COMMERCIAL BANKING
INDEPENDENCE
TRUST COMPANY
Capital and Surplus
\$1,500,000.00W. E. MOSS
Fancy Groceries and Fresh Meats
701 E. West Trade Street Phone 504

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City

KERR DRY GOODS CO.
One of Oklahoma's
Foremost Department Stores
in Point of Size and ServiceOver Sixty Different Departments
replete at all seasons with the
Prevailing Fashions—
Moderately priced—
BORABAUGH BROWN & CO.
Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.PLUMBING DEALERS
STEAMFITTERS
Tel. Wal. 1574B. Z. HUTCHINSON CO.
405 West 2nd St.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.PARISIAN CLEANING CO.
MASTER DYERS
Silk, Fur and Velvet Specialties
Phone Walnut 1236LIBERTY MARKET
QUALITY MEATS
222 N. Robinson
LEE A. SCHIRCK, Prop.THE FOSTER FLORAL CO.
First and Robinson
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
Store Phone Walnut 0215-0219
Night Phone 4-3818Dinner & Dessert
CAFETERIA
"The Pride of Oklahoma City"
119-121 WEST FIRST STREETELMER L. FULTON
Lawyer
221 Empire Bldg.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.OKLAHOMA-PEERLESS RELIANT CO.
Kotton—Hides—Ray—On—It—Black and Tan—
Patented Process Buttons
OM leather rebuilt. Guaranteed. Big Savings.
308 Main Bldg. N. 1758. Oklahoma City.

Tulsa

CORRECT SHOES FOR ALL
OCCASIONS
CORRECTLY FITTED
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
413 So. MainJohnson-Collingwood
FANCY GROCERIES
AND MEAT
SERVICE—Our Motto—QUALITY
112 East 18th St. Phone C 1054-1055VANDEVER'S
"Identified with Tulsa's success
for almost twenty years."
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

PIANOS

Quality and Prices Guaranteed at
JENKINS
417 So. Main—St. A. J. Cripe, Mgr.CLEANING, DYEING AND
HAT WORK
As It Should Be Done
BUHL'S
PARISIAN CLEANERS
"SUDDEN SERVICE"
Orange or Cedar 275 211 South BostonHumphreys & Mandel, Inc.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery
Guaranteed Silk Hose and Ladies'
Shoes and Slippers
622 South Main TULSA, OKLAHOMA
Guy W. Johnson C. L. Towers
Mayo Bldg.JOHNSON AND TOWERS
GENERAL INSURANCE
LIBERTY AND SURETY BONDS
Orange 1284THE PARIS
TAILORS
Men's Tailored Clothes of Quality
\$30 to \$50 the Suit
We Fit Cloths in the Besting
WEST TULSA C. L. CRANDALL, Prop.Your Electric Shop
F. B. DESHON AND COMPANY
"Things Electrical"
505 S. Main St. Phone Orange or Cedar 573

TEXAS

Beaumont

ROSENTHAL'S
For Women's Wear
FLORENCE'S CROSBY CAFE
In Crosby HouseMISS GRACE HAYES
Teacher and Instructor in Stenography, Bookkeeping
and Social, Statistical Courses.
KYLE Bldg.E. N. DICKENS & CO., GROCERIES
GROCERIES, FRESH MEATS, PRODUCE
delivered daily.
Main and ChestnutNECHES CREAMERY CO.
Dairy Maid Ice Cream and Butter
Phone 555THE WHITE HOUSE
DRY GOODS CO.
BEAUMONT, TEXASBEAUMONT LAUNDRY
Klasy Cleaners and Dyers
Phone One-OneThe Post Office is near the
Imperial Shoe Store

Dallas

AMERICAN
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
MOVING IS OUR
BUSINESSA. Harris & Company
THE HOUSE OF QUALITYEverything for Women and Children
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods
Queen Quality Shoes, Millinery, etc.
We appreciate your business.TITCHE-GOETTINGER CO.
The Shopping Center
of DallasMain, Elm and Ervay Streets
LAKEVIEW LAUNDRY AND
CLEANING CO.
J. W. SINGLETON, Manager
MARTIN CLOTHES AND CLEANERS
We specialize in Family Dress Dry Work
Satisfaction Guaranteed on All Work
Phone C-5161Always fresh, sweet and clean
"ORIENTAL"
The laundry for the family. No marks on hat
work or wearing apparel. Send us your best.
Phone Y 6504W. A. GREEN CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
We appreciate the patronage of The Christian
Science Monitor readers.Rogers-Meyers Furniture Co.
Good Quality Home Furnishings
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of
Every Variety
PRICES MOST MODERATESANGER BROTHERS
A Large Retail Dry Goods House in the South
Everything for personal wear of man, woman,
child. Home furnishings, furniture, rug,
draperies. Prices low on goods that sell."A Short Flight to Economy"
VICTORY-WILSON, Inc.
SECOND FLOOR CLOTHIERS
1813 1/2 Main Street
DALLASGOLDSMITH'S
ELM AND ERVAY
Authentic, distinctive fashions in "Smart Wear"
for Men, Women and Children.
We sincerely appreciate your patronage.QUALITY CLOTHES
HURST BROS. COMPANY
Main FieldOAK CLIFF PRINTING CO.
"THE PARTICULAR PRINTERS"
Phone C 0700 623 E. JeffersonJACK A. SCHLEY
Patent Attorney
Trade-Marks Registered
306-S Interurban Building DALLASThe Queen Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
GUARANTEE QUALITY AND SERVICE
Our Automobiles Cover the Entire City Every
Day—Phone—We Give Brown Trading Stamps"As Near As Your Telephone"
Quality Groceries, Meats and Poultry
Edgewood Store, Snyder Bros., Props.
2728 Forest Ave. Phone—E. 1297, J. 6397PEARL AND NECKLACE REFINED
Returned promptly, durability guaranteed.
MISS IRENE CAGANER, 408 East Jefferson
Ave. Call CH 2895.FRANK E. HEAFER, AGENCY
Complete Real Estate Service
267 Southwestern Life Bldg.THOMAS CONFECTIONERY COMPANY
Candies—Lunches—Drinks
1508 Elm Street 1100 Elm StreetCLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS
DREYFUSS & SON
300 N. Stanton St. Phone Main 7300AMERICAN TRUST AND
SAVING BANK
Capital and Surplus \$500,000.00
4% INTEREST PAID ON
TIME DEPOSITSSAVE YOUR PERIODICALS—Have them
bound for your library. Postcards, makes them
easy for ref. IDEAL PRINTING CO., Leo Fer-
ret, Mgr. SERVICE PRINTERS, 107 N. Camp-
bell St. Phone Main 6954."El Paso's Store of Individual Shop"
WEARING APPAREL AND MILLINERY
Exclusive Styles, Moderate Prices
A Cordial Welcome Awaits You
WOMAN'S TOUCHERY, Inc., 229 Mogg Ave.
Tel. Main 6954.TYPEWRITERS, MULTIGRAPH AND
OFFICE SUPPLIES
F. B. WHITE TYPEWRITER CO.
217 N. Oregon St. Phone Main 873SHOE REPAIRING
First Grade Material and Workmanship
Children's New Shoes
PICKED BROTHERS
407 N. Oregon St. Phone M-429HURD'S CONFECTIONERY
Fine Candies, Light Lunches
307 N. Oregon (Mills Bldg.) Phone M-428

TEXAS

El Paso

THE STOCKS L. C. L. STONE
(El Paso's large and modern retail food store)
THE STOCKS GROCERIES
There is no other such
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS at RIGHT PRICES
SILK, DRESS GOODS AND VELVETS are
always to be found in all the latest designs in
fabrics at prices considerably low, at
THE SILK SHOP
W. M. PIERMAN, Prop.
215 N. Stanton St. Phone M-2319SHELDON JEWELRY CO.
Mills and Oregon Streets Phone M-2319MOREHEAD'S
HUNT LITTLE TAILOR SHOP
Tailors, Hatters and Cleaners
411 Mesa Ave. Phone Main 51

Ft. Worth

FORT WORTH TENT AND
AWNING CO.
AND
HILL CARPET CLEANING CO.
204 So. Jennings Ave. Telephone Lamar 4214Jackson's
WOMAN'S SPECIALTY
Spring Showing
Frocks, Sport Costumes
and Accessories of Distinct IndividualityP. W. HUNT & CO.
Real Estate Brokers and Rental Agents
City Property—Farm—Ranches
512-514 Reynolds Building
(In business here since 1905)ROOFING
New work figured and installed.
OLD ROOFS RE-COVERED, MADE TIGHT
For estimates and particulars ask
WALCOTT-STEPHENS CO.
Tel. LAMAR 687 114 HemphillTURNER & DINGEE
GROCERS AND BUTCHERS
Established 1878
We will appreciate your trade.INDIVIDUAL COMET
Specialists on Finished Family Laundry
No Marking on Garments or Linen
PHONE L-5240LADD FURNITURE
& CARPET CO.
Quality Good Prices Right
704 Houston StreetCOLEMAN'S MILLINERY
810 Houston StreetPANGBURN'S
CHOCOLATE SHOP
Candies, Soda, Lunches and Pastries
600 HOUTON STREETSEND IT TO
MANNING'S
Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, Pressing
400 West 2nd Ave. Phone L 540, 541THE FAIR
Where Feminine Ft. Worth
finds her wantsFRANCES BURGESS
CLASSICAL DANCING
Interpretative
Rondelets 5172 Studio 819 TaylorModern Laundry
Phone Lamar 787L. A. BARNES CO.
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
DRAWING MATERIALS—BLUE PRINTING
1000 Houston StreetSANDEGARD'S SIXTEEN STORES
We run charge accounts and deliver.
Phone L 1566

Houston

Sakowitz Bros.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
Main and Preston Ave.THE WARREN COMPANY, Inc.
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
1214 McKinney Avenue
Phone P. 163-1637Hammersmith's
303 MAIN—SHOESAUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
FIDELITY LLOYDS OF AMERICA
Service with Saving
W. L. DENNIS, Manager
Union Bank Building Preston 1908MILWAUKEE CAFE
"Good Things to Eat"
We appreciate your patronage
811-813 Main Street Phone: Preston 4105, 5838Carter Building
Phone Preston 2788STOWE & STOWE
ArchitectsLEOPOLD & PRICE
The House of Kappenhelm Clothes
Houston, TexasOLIVER & COMPANY
INSURANCE
of Every Kind
Phone Preston 177 309-10 Bliss BuildingINDIA AND MATAJE TIERE
Phone: Preston 688-8775CURTIS COMPANY
AUTO SUPPLIES
Corner Main and Folk
417-19 MainA good place to buy jewelry and
kindred linesDealy Adey Elgin Co.
PRINTERS & MFG. STATIONERS
BOOK BINDING
211 Fanna StreetFAMOUS FOR JEWELS
L. LECHENGER
413 MAIN PHONE PR. 193

TEXAS

Houston

STOWERS'
FURNITURE
"Always QUALITY Fur-
niture without extra-
vagance."
From the cheapest that is
good to the best to be had.

SEE IT FIRST AT STOWERS'<

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Darius Milhaud Viewed as
Apostle of Musical Fascism

By D. RUDHYAR

IT is amazing to see what has happened to the proud European culture. It has done its best to outdo the confusion of European politics; and undoubtedly it has succeeded. In spite of the ardent cry for internationalism and freedom in art, in spite of the efforts made by the social, philosophical, religious and artistic leaders of the last century, and even of the pre-war period, nations have rushed to imperialism, wars, thoughts have found themselves jailed in right compartments, and the various arts have followed the current; artists have launched racial crusades and erected new dogmas and new rules, sometimes openly, but too often under the guise of "liberty," of the devoted, selfless and much like search for the promised land of the future.

Europe is more nationalistic and chauvinistic than she has ever been. Races are standing more apart than ever, and the new political ideal which, generalizing it, we call "fascism," is ruling over the minds and hearts of the younger generation, and is much as politically. Art and music have been "fascistized"; and as the most characteristic embodiment of this universal fascism of Europe, we find in France the "Groupe des Six" which is now beginning to invade America.

The principal figure of the group is Darius Milhaud, who has been playing and lecturing in and near New York during the last weeks. Milhaud, who began to be known before the war, after having passed several years in South America, as a secretary to the poet Paul Claudel, who held a consular office, became the leading figure among the young musicians who were ranging themselves behind Erik Satie. His music stood out by being ruthlessly "polytonal," that is, based technically upon the superposition of various tonalities. As such, it became very significant and it is because of its being representative of present European tendencies to the utmost degree that we want to study it here.

Milhaud's Music

Polytonalism, as a fundamental of composition, is the dominant factor in Milhaud's music. It is so absolutely dominant that one becomes a little too much aware of it, and one wonders what Milhaud would have done with out it; in other words, it becomes a "procedé," and when the first glamour of novelty is cast aside, one feels a singular emptiness in one's heart. But modern France has little to do with the heart anyway, and Milhaud, her great "representative man" in music, acts apparently in perfect harmony with Poincaré's methods of government. His consular training must have made him familiar with the various and warring national interests, and naturally he feels like expressing through conflicting lines of tonalities the terrific struggle of the political world. Modern France taught him how to be aggressive in the handling of developments, and he only applies to music the examples set forth by his government. Does he not say that it is the duty of the young French musicians to "reprove foreign influences" and to defend their racial patrimony against them? He considers the establishment of a custom barrier around French music necessary, and he certainly is ready to use all his power to enforce it with the utmost severity and establish himself as musical dictator, if we interpret aright his own words.

The aggressive mood of the fascist renaissance throughout Europe is one of the most characteristic features of the movement, and it is manifested in the music of a Milhaud, in polyphonic developments built like terrific charges of infantry, cavalry and artillery combined. It makes an impressive effect. It rouses feelings martial if not of the deepest aestheticism. It is direct and brutal, as the Western world today. It is supremely clever, well made, well orchestrated, interesting as far as the technique goes. But it is cold, superficial, heartless. It is lifeless spiritually, ethically, emotionally; worse than that, it is an active power of destruction. It kills, with a sort of sardonic laughter.

A Decaying Culture

For instance, Milhaud has taken over and over again the rhythms and melodic lines of the marvelous South American tangos, of those passionate and throbbing songs of instinctive life where sings the heart of the nostalgic pampas; what he makes out of these intensely human melodies are compositions which move like brutal war machines. It reminds of the gift which the White Man brought to the natives of all countries: alcohol. The fruit of the Latin culture and music is indeed decaying. It generates nothing but alcohol, nothing but energies which spread spiritual or aesthetic destruction everywhere.

I say Latin and not Mediterranean, because the beautiful sea is still blue and light-giving; but the man-made culture built in Rome, built through the age-long efforts of the ecclesiastical power, is now in a state of decay. We have the key to the European problem, spiritually, politically and artistically. Milhaud is right when he says that two great currents have always coexisted all throughout the ages of European history (Russia not included): viz., the Latin and the Teutonic—these two currents have "practically" never mixed and cannot mix. But why can they not mix? Because both have been poisoned at their source. The Latin current was poisoned by the dogmatism and ambition of the church; the Teutonic

current by the materialism and selfishness of Teutonic imperialism. Between ecclesiastical dogmatism and imperial materialism Europe was martyred. The Teutonic Empire has become re-embodied in a Prussian Empire; Poincaré and Foch succeed to the old Roman autocrats. But the two forces in presence have not fundamentally changed. Germany is having to pass through a modern Canaan. The setting only is changed. The hatred has not abated; it has increased. Yet it was only by the creative union of these two racial currents that a great, spiritually constructive Europe might have been evolved. The causes of the failure are to be found in the period extending from the ninth to the thirteenth century, and even as far back as the fourth century, when Constantine politically fused the growing Christian church.

Art and Society

What has this to do with music? Evidently, for the evolution of art molds itself upon the evolution of society. Milhaud understands this, though he fails, probably, to see the causes and inner meaning of what has occurred. The Latin races evolved musically along the line of diatonicism, and now have come to polytonalism, as a logical conclusion. The Teutonic races upheld chromaticism, and, as a result, have headed toward atonalism. This is true. But why have chromaticism and atonalism imposed themselves on the Teutons? Because the Latins had poisoned the very concept of mode and tonality. The Roman musicians had killed the inner life of the music which they inherited from the early Syrian Christians; they had dogmatized with dead sounds, with "notes," as with creeds; they had condemned the Ambrosian plain song as the church fathers had expelled the Gnostics from the church and burned their manuscripts. This happened during the seventh and eighth centuries, and, in spite of the resistance of the Milanese and of the Spanish churches, the old music, which most probably had carried with it the living voice of the Oriental music used in the Gnostic mysteries, everywhere lost ground, especially when Charlemagne enforced its use in all western Europe (ninth century), and the King Alphonso in his kingdom (eleventh century). Of the early plain song we possess but the letter, but the interpretation has been lost. Similar wholesale corruption of music has occurred several times during the history of China, to mention only one of the greatest musical civilizations of the past.

The Future of Music

What we are facing today is the result of such momentous and rarely understood occurrences. The triumph of the Gregorian plain song over the Ambrosian plain song is the hidden cause of the chasm which, after long centuries of antagonism, still exists between the Parisian and the Viennese schools of music. Atonalism is a reaction against a perverted system of tonality, an anarchism is the result of a wrong social order. Atonalism symbolizes Teutonic materialism. Polytonalism symbolizes Franco-Latin dogmatism, cerebralism and formalism.

Is there no issue between these two monsters devouring the musical inspiration of modern Europe? No issue "between," but an issue beyond. When musicians feel and think in terms of living sounds and no more in terms of notes or intervals, then, and only then, will the musical impasse be transcended. But this requires first of all that musicians become men, and cease to be technicians; that they live as vibrating strings of the great harp of humanity; that each and every one be tuned according to the "natural intonation" of his own innermost being. For it is only living men who can understand and organize living sounds.

In the meantime the disintegration of the old European culture and music is going on, both in Vienna and in Paris. But seeds have escaped from the decaying fruit. What will they be? The future of music is in them.

Music, Golf and
Pistol Practice

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Feb. 9
THERE is little doubt that music is on the whole taught more intelligently than it was a generation ago. The elementary method of overcoming obstacles, known as "trial-and-error" or "hit-or-miss," is slow, laborious and wasteful of effort, because practically it ignores reason and reflection. Yet the average old-fashioned teacher never thought, apparently, of employing any other. Intermittent exercise grinding, and the vain repetition of all difficult passages—in the hope that somehow or other they would come right—these were the sovereign panaceas supplied to those struggling with the highly complex art of playing a piano or a violin. After flourishing through his

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Jordan Hall, Thurs. Eve., Mar. 1, at 8:15
Song Recital by
MME. CLARA CLEMENS
Messa-soprano
(Mason & Hamlin pianoforte)
W. H. Luce, Mgr.

Jordan Hall, Sat. Aft., Mar. 3, at 3
Piano Recital by
MME. GUOMAR NOVAES
Tickets from \$2.50 to 50c.
Mail & phone orders to W. H. Luce, Mgr.,
492 Boylston St., R. R. 3870
(Stetson main)

JORDAN HALL, Tuesday Eve., MAR. 6
SUZANNE DABNEY
CARLOS SALZEDO
HARVEST
Tickets: \$2.20 to 50c. at Box Office
Mgt. Aaron Richmond—(Mason & Hamlin)

MAIER and PATTISON
IN TWO-PIANO RECITALS
COAST TO COAST TOUR
Management DANIEL MAYER
Edwin Hall, New York

lesson hour, the unhappy student received the familiar admonition to "go home and practice." Usually he was delighted to go home, but was fortunate if he had the faintest notion of how to practice when he got there.

So far as piano playing is concerned, no one has done more to correct this state of affairs than Tobias Matthay. Endowed with remarkable analytical gifts, he showed the folly of seating a child on the piano stool and at the same time neglecting all explanation of "how one should learn to think and realize music," of what the real functions of the keyboard are in expressing one's musical thought, and of those correct tone-producing actions which alone can produce correct musical effects. To a child the old piano tutor was for these purposes about as useful as a railway time-table. Matthay's book on pianoforte tone production, "The Art of Touch," is a masterpiece of analysis. Perhaps some day violinists, and, one hopes particularly, singers, will render a similar contribution to the craft of their art.

Signs, however, are not wanting of a reaction against teaching that perhaps now and then carries analytical methods beyond their practical limit. It is not necessary to remark in passing that teaching itself—as every teacher soon discovers—has boundaries, and over which it is impossible to step if the pupil persists in staying on the other side.

Music and Golf

The skillful use of a musical instrument has a parallel in the art of hitting a golf ball. All the necessary fine adjustments and co-ordinations—and they are many—will fall, however consciously directed, if too much attention is distracted from the purpose or objective. If, in a word, the means become more important than the end, and there are many movements and tensions that seem beyond direct control. They have to be, as it were, unconscious. It is not difficult to realize, therefore, that as a hobby-horse analysis can easily be over-ridden, Matthay himself is emphatic that "while striving to employ the correct muscular means that will enable us to obtain any required tone, we must always insist on directing such muscular operations solely to the production of sound by means of the key; and directing them not only sound, but to a definitely desired kind of sound, and above all things to a definitely desired time-spot for its beginning; in short we must always have music as our ultimate aim." ("The Art of Touch" p. 231.)

Perhaps one of the greatest artists playing on the concert platform today none has been more successful than Kreisler in subordinating everything to the musical meaning of what he plays. Some years ago he said to a musical journalist, "I think that musicians are positively superstitious about practice. They seem to believe, many of them, that there is one way to play well. That is, to practice, and practice, and practice. I think myself that there is a great deal too much practice—at least at the keyboard."

Learning by Reading Score

Kreisler went on to say that he had learned a new concerto, with many difficult and complicated passages, by reading it in the Parisian Conservatory, and then practicing for just a week before playing it in public. "That is not at all an amazing thing to do. I tell my finger what it is to do. Then I am ready to fire my pistol. What do you do when you fire your pistol? You have your weapon loaded, cocked, and cocked. Then a slight pressure of the finger and you make your shot. When I know my concerto my pistol is loaded. I know exactly what I am going to do. I have already told my finger how to do it. Everything is ready; the finger is cocked, and it only requires a slightly greater degree of force to make that finger go down to the exact place and in the precise way it should. That is what it means to practice away from the keyboard; and I assure you the results are better than letting your fingers and not your mind, learn their lesson by note. When that is the case, you know, the fingers may run off the track, and if you can't guide them back, look out!"

Kreisler's little allegory contains the gist of the whole matter, and if teachers took it to heart their pupils would soon play with more musical intelligence, and they would no longer attempt, as so often they do, to play every kind of music with one method of tone production. After all, if a pupil can "think" a musical phrase—and he should be otherwise employed if he cannot—it is not asking much if he is told to associate with it correct tone-producing actions and their relation to the keyboard.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

AGNES HOPE
PILLSBURY
Reserved Seats \$1 and \$1.50
Feb. 27
Now at the Hall

SYMPHONY HALL
Tomorrow, Feb. 28, at 8:00—GAMMA
LYRIO SOPRANO, Assisted by
MAX KAPLUG, Baritone

NEXT THURS. EVE., MAR. 1, at 8:15
SOPHIE BRASLAU Contralto.
ALBERT SPALDING Violin
Seats \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1 (Plas tax)
Dixey Concert Direction

SUP. PENSION WAGNER
Mar. 4 Fund Concert Program
PIANO RECITAL
PIANO RECITAL

WALSKA
LYRIO SOPRANO, Assisted by
MAX KAPLUG, Baritone

NEXT THURS. EVE., MAR. 1, at 8:15
SOPHIE BRASLAU Contralto.
ALBERT SPALDING Violin
Seats \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1 (Plas tax)
Dixey Concert Direction

SUP. PENSION WAGNER
Mar. 4 Fund Concert Program
PIANO RECITAL
PIANO RECITAL

WALSKA
LYRIO SOPRANO, Assisted by
MAX KAPLUG, Baritone

NEXT THURS. EVE., MAR. 1, at 8:15
SOPHIE BRASLAU Contralto.
ALBERT SPALDING Violin
Seats \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1 (Plas tax)
Dixey Concert Direction

SUP. PENSION WAGNER
Mar. 4 Fund Concert Program
PIANO RECITAL
PIANO RECITAL

WALSKA
LYRIO SOPRANO, Assisted by
MAX KAPLUG, Baritone

NEXT THURS. EVE., MAR. 1, at 8:15
SOPHIE BRASLAU Contralto.
ALBERT SPALDING Violin
Seats \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1 (Plas tax)
Dixey Concert Direction

SUP. PENSION WAGNER
Mar. 4 Fund Concert Program
PIANO RECITAL
PIANO RECITAL

WALSKA
LYRIO SOPRANO, Assisted by
MAX KAPLUG, Baritone

NEXT THURS. EVE., MAR. 1, at 8:15
SOPHIE BRASLAU Contralto.
ALBERT SPALDING Violin
Seats \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1 (Plas tax)
Dixey Concert Direction

SUP. PENSION WAGNER
Mar. 4 Fund Concert Program
PIANO RECITAL
PIANO RECITAL

WALSKA
LYRIO SOPRANO, Assisted by
MAX KAPLUG, Baritone

Does Leopold Stokowski Rank With Great Conductors?

By FULLERTON WALDO

LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI is an orchestra conductor whose recent visits to Rome and to Paris have enhanced a prestige which, as a result of his gradual upbuilding of the Philadelphia Orchestra, was already considerable. Under the pinacle of his achievement a more or less subterranean effort is making to transplant him to New York and place him in command of one of the great orchestras there, despite the fact that his contract in Philadelphia still has three years to run at \$40,000 a year. A noted New York banker has made it privately though not publicly known that he is willing to guarantee as much as \$100,000 a year to get the

Brahms and Beethoven are euphonious but superficial—that his tempi, his stresses, his tone-color, his nuances are flamboyantly exaggerated, in order that he who leads the music instead of he who panned it may be set in the heroic relief almost of an apotheosis.

Detraction Not Unusual

Every famous leader has had to suffer such detraction. Theodore Thomas, Nikisch, Gerlick, Mahler, Montoux, Mengelberg, Stransky, Bodansky, Hertz, Weingartner, Damrosch and the rest of a host innumerable could tell a story of disparagement, vituperation and persistent, as well as of panegyric.

The writer has been listening ear-



Drawn from photograph © Ledger Photo Service
Leopold Stokowski

leader whose concerts at Carnegie Hall now draw an audience that requires the entire seating capacity. The critical eulogy those concerts today receive is in sharp contrast to the chilly asperities that used to be the next day's reperussion in the New York newspapers after the Philadelphia Orchestra played.

Yet there are not wanting professional musicians of high standing who define Stokowski as a "prima donna" conductor, a "melodramatic" music-maker who has traveled fast and far by means of various arts of social and personal exploitation unrelated to the art of music. The writer is solemnly assured that Stokowski is "bamboozled" the womenfolk of Philadelphia with a hero-worship that has set him on a pedestal he never deserved. One is told that in leading the orchestra he follows cues instead of giving them—that his readings of

Stokowski for 10 years, and is convinced that he is entitled to be called a great leader, with all that the adjective implies. He is not popular with his men—and few leaders are. One of the favorite avocations of orchestral virtuosity is to pick flaws in the readings of their conductor, and to institute disparaging comparisons with other leaders, especially guest conductors. Many of the players feel that Stokowski sought to feather his own nest financially, and cared nothing for their increases in salary or the growth of their pension fund, which is still lamentably small. He was active for his own advantage, they asserted, and did not "take care" of them. Such charges as these are apart from the issue of Stokowski's quality as a musical interpreter.

Stokowski is avowedly fond of the moderns. He is a proponent of the whole-tone scale. Recently he made a

public plea for it, and sent a tract concerning it to any who gave him their names and addresses. He also spoke a sympathetic hearing for Darius Milhaud and the mild heresies of "The Six" whom Milhaud represented. He has vigorously championed Scriabin, Stravinsky, Casella, Schönberg and other utterers of "the queer things" that are anathema to the conservatives.

Fewer Bizarre Works

A year and a half ago these compositions of the new order occupied so much room on his programs that subscribers protested en masse and in their name the management called a halt. This season the proportion of bizarre and outré compositions has been relatively small. The "advanced" music has been sandwiched between scores that adhere to classic patterns of sobriety and orthodoxy. "Musical Bolshevism" was the term generally employed to designate the heresies; and of course Stokowski, who urged that it was necessary to hear the cacophonous things for the precious sake of "progress," was only repeating the argument used by innovators in every other music center on the face of the earth. Every heresiarch wants it to appear that those who resist him are the foes of beauty and of truth.

It is not in seeking to make the most advanced type of music palatable that Stokowski's great service to the art of music consists. He has been successful in finding and presenting new works. His salient achievement was the production of the Eighth Symphony of Mahler for the first time in America, with a chorus numbering about 800. Those who heralded this as an epochal undertaking, of unprecedented magnitude, overlooked the second Peace Jubilee in Boston in 1872, when under Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore there were 20,000 singers, and an orchestra of 2000, including 50 anvils and a battery of cannon. However, Stokowski produced a magnificent amplitude of sound and held the ensemble together with rare skill, pronouncing every note of the chorus as he wielded the baton, and dispensing with the score.

Photographic Memory

For Stokowski is gifted with the photographic memory. He never uses notes, unless he is accompanying a soloist in an unfamiliar work. His practice of doing without the music dates from a London concert when he had left a score at his lodgings and did not have time to return for it. Now he regards the printed music as a bothersome screen between himself and the players, on the one hand, and the hearers on the other.

Stokowski has a genius for the selection of good performers. He has carefully and ruthlessly winnowed his personnel. He has let no consideration of friendship stand in the way. No man holds his place in the Philadelphia Orchestra simply because he is a veteran. Stokowski has waited patiently for years to get a double-bass, a trumpet, a horn. He has no pity on those who disappoint him—if they do not make good, they must go.

He is a great lover of acoustical experiment; the high-terraced seating arrangement now installed at the Academy of Music is of his design, and the arrangement of the players that masses all violins at the left, and brings the cello phalanx to the front at the right is, like the White Knight's

mousetrap in "Alice in Wonderland," his "own invention." Much of his summer time is spent in exploring new music, and hearing applicants for places. Last summer he read about 600 new compositions.

It is not in the patriarchal classes—Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn—that Stokowski's best effects are achieved. He is most at home in the romantic and poetic latitudes of composers who are emotional, impressioned, sentimental and highly temperamental—and therefore attuned to the vibratory wave-lengths of his own acutely sensitive and mettlesome nature. He revels in Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakov, and reads their works almost unsurpassably well. He has notably grown in his interpretations of Brahms, Schumann and Schubert. A work like the "Finlandia" of Sibelius with its patriotic fervor and its thrilling climax suits him precisely. When he gives a Wagner program it is worth a pilgrimage from afar. His interpretations compare favorably with those of Walter Damrosch.

The Visual Advantage

In a visual particular, Stokowski enjoys an advantage which is obvious. He is of slender build and graceful carriage, and his leading is the very poetry of motion. Could the arcs and curves described by his baton be recorded on a blackboard, they would appear as the most exquisite scrolls and arabesques—worthy of comparison with Hogarth's famous "line of beauty." He is never caught in a graceless, awkward motion.

Moreover, Stokowski is a good organizer and pianist, and he knows—more or less—how to play every instrument in the modern orchestra. His direction of the music at St. James' Park in New York, whither Dr. Leighton Parks imported him from St. James' Park, gave him a valuable insight into work with the voices, and—if he does not yield to the call of Manhattan—he plans a mammoth chorus for Philadelphia's Bicentennial year whose music will be broadcast. Stokowski's skill in accompanying soloists with the orchestra, as once he accompanied them with the organ, amounts to genius.

The cognate arts enrich Stokowski's métier as conductor. He likes to associate with painters and sculptors who follow the hitherto untrodden ways, and for a time he had a studio where he devoted much of his leisure to modeling in clay. It has always been difficult to confine Stokowski to the regularity of hours and habits; though he will be in New York in April, he is still in many ways a willful, impetuous, charming, incorrigible child.

The Dalcroze School

announces an

Educational Demonstration of

Dalcroze Eurythmics

at Town Hall, New York, Saturday, March 3, at 2 P. M.

Tickets at Town Hall \$1.50 to 50 cents.

JOHN HOWARD RUSSELL

Expert Piano Teacher

of Children

Specialties:

Harmony, Memorizing,

Ear Training, Concerts,

The Children's Music School,

288 Second Avenue,

Phone Stuyvesant 1517.

Vera Bernice Chesley

Teacher of Piano

PUPIL OF JOHN ORTH

Makes a specialty of teaching beginners

Studio, 5330 Wilshire Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Phone Woodland 6757-W

Ambrose W. Hayter & Son

1045 Flaxman Way

LETCHWORTH, HERTS, ENGLAND

Designers & Builders of Church, Chamber

and Self playing organs by Tracker,

Pneumatic or Electric action.

Electric & Hydraulic blowing installations.

English and American Reed organs

supplied.

Booklet free upon application

Bruce Cameron

Tenor

VOICE CULTURE

Studio: 1084 Broderick St.

Phone Fillmore 4880 SAN FRANCISCO

Mme. EMMY TROMBONI

Teacher of Voice in

Song and Speech

KOHLER & CHASE BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO

Eula Grandberry

SOPRANO SOLOIST

and VOICE TEACHER

Church Oratorio Concert

Phone Garfield 9495 735 Pine St.,

SAN FRANCISCO

The Christian Science

Benevolent Association

SANATORIUM

910 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.

A temporary home for those

under Christian Science treat-

ment and a resort where

Christian Scientists may go and

recruit. Staff of nurses and

attendants available when this

assistance is needed.

Address correspondence re-

garding admission and requests

for application blanks to:

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, 99 Fal-

mouth Street, Boston 17, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK

The Washington Heights
Musical Club
announces a
Piano Recital
by
ROBERT LOWREY
at The Plaza
Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Ninth Street
Tuesday Evening, February 27th, 1923
8:30 P. M.

Program

I. Pantomime O. minor.....Mozart
Sonata Op. 57.....Beethoven
Allegro and
Andante con moto
Allegro na nono Presto
II. Reflets dans l'eau.....Debussy
Clouds.....Mokrejs
As Indian.....Mokrejs
Scherzo.....Mokrejs
III. Rinde F. minor.....Chopin
Rinde F. major.....Chopin
Mazurka B flat major.....Chopin
Nocturne F sharp major.....Chopin
Ballade A flat major.....Chopin
Mason & Hamlin Piano

Tickets \$2.20 (war tax included)
Address MISS J. R. CATHCART, President
200 West 57th Street, New York City Telephone Circle 3560

Alma Meissner
Teacher of Piano
809 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

RARE OLD VIOLINS
GASLINO
All in prime condition
Also many fine new violins at reasonable prices
EDW. KINNEY
245 West 43rd Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Teacher of Singing
MARY MARSHALL SHULTZ
VOICE PRODUCTION
(Italian Method)
400 Convent Avenue, New York
Telephone Audubon 2648
Mondays and Thursdays 1 to 2 P. M.
15 West 48th Street, New York
Telephone Bryant 2175

EVELYN CRISTY
Voice Placing, Singing, Speaking
Articulation
PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS
Expert in French, German and English phonetic
diction.
56 West 50th St. New York
Phone Circle 2744

Two Songs Appropriate for
Church Service
I WILL LIFT UP MINE EYES UNTO
THE HILLS.....By S. Rolfe
COME, FAITHFUL, LORD.....By Handel
(Handel's Largo)
If not from your music dealer write to
The H. W. Gray Company
128

THE HOME FORUM

Philippa and the Parson's List

THERE seemed little of interest on the table outside my second-hand bookstore that morning, but after turning over the twenty-five-cent wares, and those at ten, I finally found, beside one part of "Les Misérables" in that lot which was listed for sale at five cents a copy or seven for twenty-five cents, "The Wandering Jew" by Charles Reade. It is a thin little book, included in faded green covers, and the print is execrable, but I read it that night. The attic was very still; only the Fifth Avenue buses and a belated truck now and then shook the house so that the green shade on my lamp trembled against its chimney. Madam's gray cat came up in her soft-footed way and occupied a chair near me, and with my feet on another I read through the trials and tribulations of this golden-haired Irish lad whose history was compiled from archives of the Dublin courts. I followed him to white slavery in the United States—the story begins in the year 1726—back to Ireland, and his final triumph over the villainies of a scheming uncle whose avaricious eye was fixed upon the title and estates of the persecuted hero.

But when the heroine entered on page twenty-five, her appearance being prefigured by these words: "Two little rivers meet and run to the sea, as naturally as if they had always meant to unite; yet, go to their sources in the hills, how wide apart!"—and met the parson at the age of eleven while she was riding one of Farmer Newton's horses to water, tomboy that she was, these two began to talk of travel and foreign lands, and the parson gave this young Philippa a list of authors which might well satisfy that curiosity which was being consumed. "Well, then, Mistress Philippa, I am of your mind about traveling," said the kindly man. "My studies, and a narrow income somewhat drawn upon by poor relations, have kept me at home; but my mind has traveled on the wings of books, as yours shall, Mistress Philippa, if you please. See, here's Purchas for you and Dampier, Coryley, Sharpe, Woodes Rogers, where you shall find the cream of Robinson Crusoe, and Montaigne's Travels, short, but priceless. Here be 'Coryat's Crudities,' and 'Moryson's Itinerary,' two travelers of the good old school, that footed Europe, and told no lies."

Now Captain William Dampier might well be interesting to one of such an early age. Son of a tenant farmer in Somersetshire, in 1698 at his own wish he was apprenticed to a Weymouth master mariner with whom he sailed to Newfoundland and to France. His voyages, compiled from his painstakingly wrought journals, will take you from the South Seas to the Isthmus of America, the East Indies and the Philippine Islands, Siam and the China coast, the Cape of Good Hope, and home to England. In the introduction Captain Dampier says, "I first set out of England at the beginning of the

year 1679 in the Loyal Merchant of London, bound for Jamaica, Captain Knappman, Commander." Any eleven-year-old, or sixty-year-old, for that matter, would thrill to that as a beginning, and refuse to put down the book till these last words were reached, "But I being desirous to get to England as soon as possible, took my passage in the ship Canterbury, accompanied with my Master, Purser, Gunner, and 3 of my superior Officers."

I suppose the Purchase mentioned in old Samuel Purchas, without the e—but I cannot imagine the lively Philippa spending very much time over him—who lived from 1557(?) to 1626 and wrote "Purchase his Pilgrimage, or Relations of the world and the religions observed in all ages and places discovered from the creation unto the present. In four parts"—and there is a great deal more to the threesome title-page which I fail to give. And I am very fond of these old title-pages, too, as a rule. His catalogue of authors—a prodigious list—contains such names as T. Aquinas, Aristophanes, Biddulph, M. T. Cicero, Christopher Columbus, Claude Duret, D. Harding, Plutarchus, S. W. Raleigh, Thom. Rogers—I take the names at random, the roll is tremendous. Then follows "the Names of Manuscripts, Travellers, and other Authors, not yet printed, here mentioned and followed." If I remember aright, this was the third edition printed by W. Stansby for H. Featherston, 1617. And Samuel Purchas was the parson of St. Martin by Ludgate, London.

However, the book which could keep me up all night and the following day with a steady refusal to be put aside, till finished in the second edition of those fascinating travels of the master mariner, Woodes Rogers, from 1708 to 1711—and printed in 1718—in the South Seas, to the East Indies, and back to England by the Cape of Good Hope. But to one who, like the writer, has read "Robinson Crusoe" through every two or three years since the age of twelve, so that, having worn out the household copy, the very librarians of the home town library would wear tolerant smiles as they passed it out, the pages of Rogers—and all too few they are—dealing with Alexander Selkirk and the island of Juan Fernandez are a never-failing source of delight. Says Rogers, "Immediately our plane returned from the shore with a man clothed in Goat-Skins, who looked wilder than the first Owners of them. He had been on the Island four Years and four Months, being left there by Capt. Stradling in the Cinque-Port; his name was Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch Man, who had been Master of the Cinque-Port, a ship that came here left with Capt. Dampier, who told me that this was the best man in her; so I immediately agreed with him to be Mate on board our Ship." Selkirk had quarreled with his captain and had preferred to remain on the island rather than to continue the voyage, particularly as the ship was leaky—naïve, that last—and when at last he decided to stay with the vessel the captain would not receive him. He had clothes with him, and bedding, some firearms and bullets, tools and a Bible, as well as some books. And there were "plenty of good turnips (on the island) which had been sown by Capt. Dampier's Men."—Capt. Rogers vouches for these adventures of Selkirk's—"his Behaviour afterwards gives me reason to believe the Account he gave me how he spent his time, and bore up under such an Affliction, in which nothing

but the Divine Providence could have supported any Man." So far along in Philippa's list, and I hear the first milkman; so far and the dawn is stealing in; so far and I put out the cat, likewise the lamp, and go to bed.

But read Dampier and Rogers for yourselves, those of you who have not, and I'll warrant you will not regret the time spent upon these sturdy British seamen of another age. R. L. A.

to say that this acclaim was instantaneous, enthusiastic, and unanimous—"over-generous," he called it, years later, when he published in the Bear Edition some thirty pages of appreciations from the English press. They did not hesitate, this chorus of reviewers, to tell him that his poetry was the most important that had ever come out of America.

In the wake of the journalistic ovation, social invitations came in upon

Dickens assures us, of human dejection. "The travellers' room at the 'White Horse Cellar' is, of course, uncomfortable," he writes; "it would be no travellers' room if it were not. It is the right-hand parlour, into which an aspiring kitchen fire appears to have walked, accompanied by a rebellious poker, tongs and shovel. It is divided into boxes for the solitary confinement of travellers, and is furnished with a clock, a looking-glass, and a live waiter, which latter article is kept in a small kennel for washing glasses in a corner of the apartment."

Whist taking his breakfast therein, Mr. Pickwick made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Dowler, also bound for Bath, who were to play such an unexpected part in his sojourn in the famous watering place.

It was outside the "White Horse Cellar," that Sam Weller made that discovery about the use of Mr. Pickwick's name which so annoyed him. Whilst the party were mounting the coach he observed that the proprietor's name, written in bold letters on the coach, was no other than "Pickwick." He drew his master's attention to it. Mr. Pickwick merely thought it a very extraordinary thing. Sam, on the other hand, was of the opinion that the "proprietor" was playing some "impudence" with them. "Not content," he said, "with writin' up Pickwick, they puts 'Moses' afore it, vich I call addin' insult to injury, as the parrot said, when they not only took him from his native land, but made him talk the English langvidge arterwards."

The "White Horse Cellar" ultimately was moved to the opposite side of Piccadilly, and in 1884, the new "White Horse" in turn was pulled down, upon whose site was erected, the "Albermarle."

The "White Horse Cellar" is also mentioned in "Bleak House," in the communication from Kenge and Carboys to Esther Summerson as her halting-place in London.—B. W. Mats, in "The Inns and Taverns of Pickwick."

Forever Spring

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Spring is near!

The very aspects that were winter's own

Now show his sterile reign is overthrown.

The sunbeam's touch upon ice-eroded rills

Strikes out a flash of April daffodils;

Far forests, wrapped in haze, speak for the earth

Her purple promise of the hyacinth's birth;

And clouds of scarlet in the wintry west,

Like wind-blown tulips, nod the sun to rest.

The season is a matter of the heart—

Spring lives wherever beauty has its part.

The Spring is here!

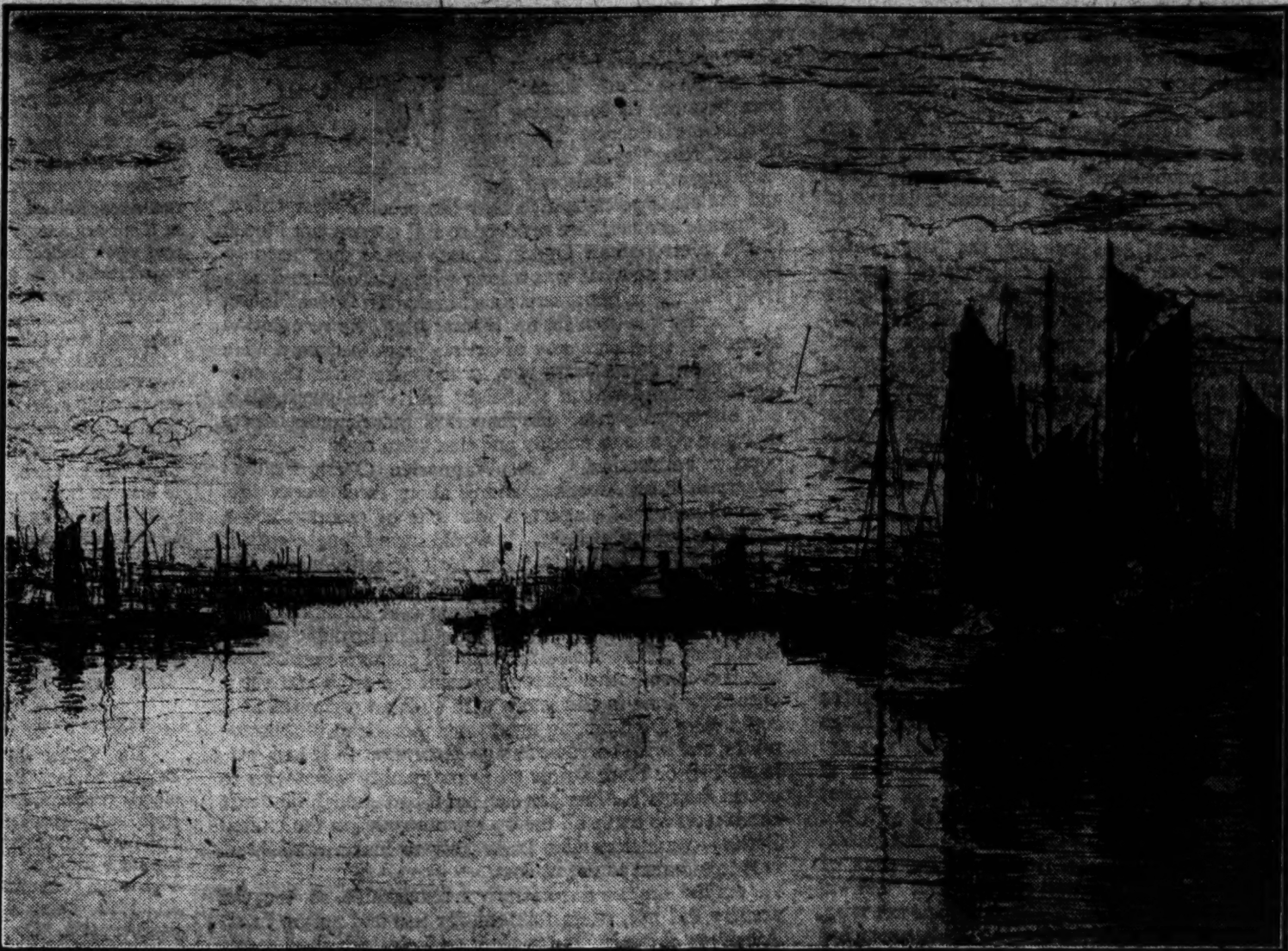
Margaret Blanchard.

The White Horse Cellar

The "White Horse Cellar," from which the Pickwickians set out on the coach journey to Bath stood, at the time, at the corner of Arlington Street, Piccadilly, and on the site occupied by the "Ritz" today. It was as famous and notorious as any coaching office in London; perhaps being in close proximity to the park and being in the west end, more famous than any.

In those flourishing days of its existence, it was the starting-point of all the mails for the west of England; and was a bustling center of activity. It was, apparently, one of the "sights" of London, for on fine evenings those with leisure on their hands would gather to watch the departure of these coaches. The scene became more like a miniature fair, with itinerant selling oranges, pencils, sponges, and such-like commodities, to the passengers and the spectators.

Mr. Pickwick chose to take an early coach, perhaps to avoid the sightseers. In his anxiety he arrived much too soon and had to take shelter in the travellers' room—the last resort, as



Boulogne Harbor, From the Etching by Martin Hardie

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

IN "BOULOGNE HARBOR," Mr. Martin Hardie has grasped the mood proper to a harbor scene. The line, on the whole, is allowed to tell its own tale and does so with much skill, duly emphasizing light and shadow in a very pleasing and convincing manner, and in spite of the many objects in the subject and the marked contrasts, the effect is one of restful completeness. The reflection of the sails of the boats in the right-hand corner is illusionary, and the hulls of the vessels, whether in the shade or with the light on the side, are very ably accounted for. The atmosphere is deftly dealt with and the eye involuntarily seeks the distant, vague border lines.

Joaquin Miller in London

He began on Nov. 2, 1870, his adventures in London—which he found delightfully different from New York—walking straight to Westminster Abbey, guided only by the spirit in his feet. Later, he continued his pilgrimage by looking up the haunts of Washington Irving and Bayard Taylor, and he lived for a while in Camberwell, because Browning had lived there. In February, 1871, he was lodged in a garret of the poet Cowley's house, "right back of the Abbey," looking out "the first Virginia creepers planted by Queen Elizabeth, and listening to the sounds of the city's bells. Refreshed from his bath in the stream of poetic tradition and 'atmospheric' inspired, Miller made a little book called 'Pacific Poems,' containing 'Arcturian' (sic) 'first Virginia creepers' and having printed, at his own expense, a hundred copies, scoured the city seeking a publisher. But the publishers would have none of it. Murray, 'son of the great Murray, Byron's friend,' received him, indeed, and showed him many pictures of Byron, but rejected the proffered opportunity to become Joaquin's publisher, saying, with definitive uplifted finger: 'Aye, now, don't you know poetry won't do? Poetry won't do, don't you know?'

In other quarters he met with better fortune. Knocking at the door of Punch, as a nameless American, he was cordially received by 'my first, firmest friend in London.' Tom Hood, son of the famous humorist, By March, 1871, he got his 'Pacific Poems' to the society poet of the city, who, in turn, has given him letters 'to almost everybody,' and so he is socially launched. With this encouragement and backing, he attacks the publishers again, this time successfully. By April, 1872, Longmans has brought out his 'Songs of the Sierras,' and Miller's 'boy ambition' is accomplished.

At one stride he had stepped from backwoods obscurity into the full noontide of glory; and it is not strange that the remembrance of his English reception dashed him for the rest of his life. It is hardly an exaggeration

to say that this acclaim was instantaneous, enthusiastic, and unanimous—"over-generous," he called it, years later, when he published in the Bear Edition some thirty pages of appreciations from the English press. They did not hesitate, this chorus of reviewers, to tell him that his poetry was the most important that had ever come out of America.

In the wake of the journalistic ovation, social invitations came in upon

Dickens assures us, of human dejection. "The travellers' room at the 'White Horse Cellar' is, of course, uncomfortable," he writes; "it would be no travellers' room if it were not. It is the right-hand parlour, into which an aspiring kitchen fire appears to have walked, accompanied by a rebellious poker, tongs and shovel. It is divided into boxes for the solitary confinement of travellers, and is furnished with a clock, a looking-glass, and a live waiter, which latter article is kept in a small kennel for washing glasses in a corner of the apartment."

Whist taking his breakfast therein, Mr. Pickwick made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Dowler, also bound for Bath, who were to play such an unexpected part in his sojourn in the famous watering place.

It was outside the "White Horse Cellar," that Sam Weller made that discovery about the use of Mr. Pickwick's name which so annoyed him. Whilst the party were mounting the coach he observed that the proprietor's name, written in bold letters on the coach, was no other than "Pickwick." He drew his master's attention to it. Mr. Pickwick merely thought it a very extraordinary thing. Sam, on the other hand, was of the opinion that the "proprietor" was playing some "impudence" with them. "Not content," he said, "with writin' up Pickwick, they puts 'Moses' afore it, vich I call addin' insult to injury, as the parrot said, when they not only took him from his native land, but made him talk the English langvidge arterwards."

The "White Horse Cellar" ultimately was moved to the opposite side of Piccadilly, and in 1884, the new "White Horse" in turn was pulled down, upon whose site was erected, the "Albermarle."

The "White Horse Cellar" is also mentioned in "Bleak House," in the communication from Kenge and Carboys to Esther Summerson as her halting-place in London.—B. W. Mats, in "The Inns and Taverns of Pickwick."

"Wireless" in Spitzbergen

During July, 1921, I spent several days as the guest of a Dutch mining company at Cape Boheman, on the north shore of Ice Fjord, and learned a little of the conditions of life in this Arctic land. This particular settlement is a small one, with not more than a dozen men at work, nevertheless it has its own wireless station. One can write out a telegram on a Dutch telegraph form and know that within a few minutes it will be in Norway. If the hour of dispatch via Green Harbor be timed correctly, this small wireless station at Cape Boheman seems to have an exceptionally fine receiving installation, and at the time of my visit was in the charge of an experienced operator who had been in the service of the Marconi Company for 13 years. He informed me that throughout the whole of the winter he was able to hear the wireless station at Bandoeng, in Java. The distance is more than 7000 miles, for Java is five degrees of latitude south of the equator and 105 degrees east of Greenwich. The "waves" from the station at Bandoeng come from the direction of the North Pole, so the operator of the little Spitzbergen station takes them in from the northeast; not, as might be imagined, from the southeast. Another far distant station which can be heard is the island of Oahu, belonging to the Sandwich group. Since that station is approximately 155 degrees longitude west from Greenwich, the electro-magnetic waves travel to Cape Boheman almost directly over the Pole itself.

So the expert operator sitting in his cabinet a little over six hundred miles from the North Pole hears, if he wishes, all that is going on as far south as the equator, and even beyond!—Sutton Gordon, F. Z. S., in "Amid Snowy Wastes."

The Prodigal Son

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE gospel of Luke presents a most remarkable collection of parables. One might refer to it as the gospel of Christ Jesus in parables; and among them all, that of the prodigal son may have made the deepest impression upon mankind. That humanity has perceived, though dimly, a great truth hidden in this parable can hardly be doubted; and this great truth, as will be seen, is one that is fundamental to Christianity, or to Christian Science.

Now the simple story of the prodigal son is this. The young man had required his share of the goods due him from his father's estate and had gone into a far country, there to waste his substance in riotous living. When he had spent all, a great famine arose, and he suffered from hunger. This suffering was salutary, since it awakened him. We are told that he "came to himself;" in other words, he began to reason again about better and higher things. He was convinced, however, that he had lost his sonship; therefore, he purposed to return to his father's house as a servant. So he arose and came unto his father. But when he was still afar off, his father saw him and ran to meet him. Then there followed the joyful discovery: the prodigal, still under the belief that he had lost his right of sonship, and accordingly that he was only worthy to be called a hired servant, was assured then and there that he was still a son, that his sonship remained intact. Here the parable points to a great lesson—a lesson which Christian Science alone is able to explain, and which bases all true demonstration of this Science. This lesson is found in the assurance which the repentant prodigal received from his father, that he was not an outcast, but still his son and heir.

Are not all who classify themselves as so-called mortals like the prodigal son, far away from the Father's house, the consciousness of Spirit, away in the "far country," the realm of matter, where the "mighty famine" of physical sense is always imminent? Sooner or later, however, suffering awakens us from the dream of material living; then, first of all, we perceive our plight, and the demands of Truth begin to appeal to us. That is evidently the time to which Mrs. Eddy refers in the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. vii), where she says: "The time for thinkers has come. Truth,

independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity." When this time comes to any of us, we may turn homeward—study Christian Science, and reason accordingly. Then one of the first things we also shall discover in this Science is the divine assurance that man's sonship remains intact. We find that man is eternally the image and likeness of God, whatever the physical senses may try to make us otherwise believe.

Another of the beautiful as well as scientific lessons in this parable is the fact that the father did not punish the son, or place him on trial in order to see if he would really prove himself worthy to be called a son. There is not even a hint that the father had anything like this in thought; but the parable does point out that the prodigal had had quite enough of suffering or of a so-called hell, where he had allowed himself to be swayed and misled by the beliefs of the "far country,"—the false claims of life and intelligence in matter. When the prodigal had returned to his father's house, punishment ceased even as the sinning had ceased.

The parable, however, will gain still more of our attention when we notice that Christ Jesus himself obeyed the lesson which it taught; for did not the Master say to the repentant thief upon the cross, "To day shalt thou be with me in paradise"? Evidently Jesus was quick to recognize the divine sonship wherever there was a sincere turning to God. The Master did not seek to impress upon the thief how far away he seemed to be from the kingdom of heaven, that spiritual state wholly in harmony with God; but the Savior did see the truth at work in the understanding of the so-called thief, and knew that he had turned homeward—the true regeneration of sense and self had begun, which would be to him even as a paradise. "Jesus," we read on page 476 of Science and Health, "behold in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy." Here, then, is the hope of humanity,—to partake of the great truth of Christian Science, and find man's eternal sonship "hid with Christ in God," in Spirit, not in matter.

Sphinx Among the Roses

Shaped of white stone, in the June garden lies a Sphinx, most secret and most awful cat. Like delicate banners two tossed roses and fall, giving her paws their kiss and pat. The monster remains dumb, her lips device only their old grimace, as when she sat dumb before Rameses, proffering no replies. In the still garden only sparrows chat.—Detlev von Liliencron, in "Contemporary German Poetry."

Two Decades of English Literature

In poetry, oldest and greatest of all forms of letters, I do not understand that the most sanguine eulogist and herald of youth claims—unless "the sun is in her eyes"—any absolute and proved mastery as yet attained by anyone who did not publish before 1900. I use, of course, mastery not in the sense in which one speaks of proficients of more or less excellence, but in that in which one speaks of Shakespeare or Shelley. On the other hand, there is claimed, perhaps with justice, a very much greater amount of proof of the above-mentioned proficiency itself. We certainly have poetry now from poets compared to whose work the earliest work of Wordsworth and Coleridge, of Shelley and Tennyson is rubbish, though it does not follow that any of them will produce something better than "Tintern Abbey" or "The Ancient Mariner," than "Alastor" or "The Lotus-Eaters." But undoubtedly the main feature of the period has been the abundant adventure in what is called "free verse."

I do not much admire the term, for I cannot acknowledge any "slavery" in metre or in rhyme. But one may admit (if it were of any importance I myself have very elaborately admitted) that irregular rhythm—destitute of the atmosphere which rhyme supplies and the contour given by metre—may be beautiful, admitting this for the simple reason that it has been so in the past. Yet it may be doubted whether the conditions of this form or forms have as yet been sufficiently elaborated. It is quite clear that this kind of freedom is certain to indulge itself in mere anarchy at first. As to what some people seem still to think and do more than seem to say—that metre and rhyme will be superseded—one may be rash enough to pronounce this impossible, because both answer to persistent physical demands for the outline and the atmosphere above referred to. But there undoubtedly is room for metric and unrhymed but symphonically rhymed verse, and for hybrid kinds between this and other forms in which these two decades have experimented already and which they may perfect further.—George Saintsbury, in The Times Literary Supplement.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth \$3.00
Oggs, cloth, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper 3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION, Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION, Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY L. HUNT,
Publishers' Agent,
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station,
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage to all countries included: \$5.00 six months, \$4.50 three months, \$2.25 one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

WILLIS J. ARBET, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all telegraphic and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remitting copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

North America: 1 cent 2 cents

Up to 15 pages: 1 cent 2 cents

" 24 pages: 2 cents 3 cents

" 32 pages: 2 " 4 "

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London, E. C.

WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

WESTERN: Suite 1458, McCormick Bldg., 337 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST: 200 Merchants Nat. Bank Bldg., Market and West Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Building, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York: 21 East 40th Street

Cleveland: 512 Bulfinch Building

Chicago: 1458 McCormick Building

Kansas City: 502A Commerce Building

San Francisco: 200 Merchants National Bank Building

Los Angeles: 629 Van Nuys Building

Seattle: 748 Empire Building

London: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

Advertising rates given on application.

The right to decline any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,

THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1923

Editorials

IN AN interview published in the Monitor yesterday Mr. William J. Bryan remarked that one reason for the tremendous noise being made at present by the proponents of the return of the saloon to power in the United States was that the wets thought of nothing else except of liquor and how to get it, while the dries were giving most of their attention to other matters of probably paramount personal and public importance.

The Cost of Prohibition

The comment was a shrewd one. If the political leaders of the wet movement had their way nothing would be done by the national Government except the performance of the chosen task of setting the distilleries and breweries to work once more, and thereby refilling the prisons and the poorhouses. A congressman from South Boston, one Gallivan, affords a striking illustration of this one-idea habit of the wets. Seldom heard of in any other sphere of public activity, he frequently attains the first pages of the newspapers which are eager to publish all arguments of the pro-liquor faction with his amazing discoveries concerning the social and economic need for the re-establishment of the saloon.

Gallivan's latest discovery, which for a few days will raise him out of his normal obscurity, is the alleged fact that prohibition enforcement is now costing the Federal Government almost \$20,000,000 a year. How accurate his figures may be, The Christian Science Monitor is not at the moment in a position to state. It can state, however, as a result of consultation of statistics compiled long enough ago to have been hardened into a state of substantial accuracy, that the cost of the saloon to the people of the United States, prior to the advent of national prohibition, was something in excess of \$2,000,000,000 a year, or rather more than one hundred times the sum at which the wets now stand aghast. Moreover, that was but the amount of money spent for liquor. The actual cost of the liquor trade to society as a whole was immeasurably more. Drinking men, and those who have studied their problem, know well enough that the cost paid for the liquor at the bar was the least of the financial sacrifice entailed upon those who habitually drank. Failure to perform the duties of employment, inability to attend properly to business, extravagances growing out of disordered minds, all added enormously to the primary cost. So far as the public was concerned, the expense of meeting the lawlessness, and of, to some extent, ameliorating the poverty growing out of the use of liquor, enormously exceeded the \$20,000,000 a year now expended for the purpose of checking the sale of liquor altogether.

The very men who point with simulated horror at the cost of enforcing the prohibition law are the men who, by example, precept, and not infrequently systemized endeavor, are aiding the nation-wide attempt to nullify that law. It is not for them to hypocritically deplore this cost. It is rather for them to cease holding themselves superior to the law and conniving at its attempted violation. When they become law-abiding, the costs of law enforcement will be greatly reduced.

And, moreover, their efforts to overthrow the law by defying it are doomed to certain failure. Outside of narrowly restricted districts, the territory of the United States is overwhelmingly for prohibition. It was for prohibition in two-thirds of the states before the federal amendment was adopted. It is for prohibition today in nine-tenths of the territory of the United States outside of a few great and lawless cities. The law-abiding people of the Nation are not going to allow the law-breaking minority to overthrow a policy arrived at after three-quarters of a century of agitation, formally and deliberately incorporated in the fundamental law of the Nation, and approved by a majority of its people. They would rather pay indefinitely \$20,000,000 a year to suppress even partially the lawlessness of liquor sellers, than to pay \$2,000,000,000 a year to support these liquor sellers, and to extend enormously the scope of their ruinous activities.

President Harding has said, approving warmly the thorough maintenance of the prohibition law, that it will probably take twenty years to correct the diseased appetites and the dishonest and dishonorable mental attitude suffered by a minority of the American people, so as to make its enforcement easy and a matter of fact. Other observers would fix a lesser time. But however long it may take it will be for the economic advantage of the American people, and of the world, that even the exaggerated sum fixed by this South Boston Congressman as the cost of law enforcement should be paid, rather than that one hundred times as much should be taken from the pockets of the people to support a traffic which is essentially and inevitably immoral, unlawful and depraving.

It may be a little difficult to say on just what calendar day, the thought of gardens first presents itself.

The Garden Book

Perhaps you think of them in early January, when you notice that the days are growing a little longer; or when, as you walk home from office at 4:30 on a mid-February afternoon, you discover the setting sun. You have not seen it for many months; and at this moment of renewed acquaintance, you feel certain that things are now going to warm up a bit. Then one day, the grimy drifts of snow have almost disappeared, and the pavements are covered with oozy mud. There is something singularly allusive, as well as adhesive, in that mud. It hints definitely of gardens; and you seem to become aware of faint-remembered odors of thyme and rosemary, myrrh and bergamot. And then at last news items begin to

appear about school children planning to make back yards bloom, and owners being asked to lend their vacant lots for garden purposes.

The horticulturist, however, has never done justice to the garden without a plot. It takes the indoor toiler to do that. The best gardener must admit that he can only plant and tend; he cannot make things grow. And anybody can think about gardens. Being moved to muse on them, perhaps you search among the advertisements in the evening paper for "Somebody's Garden Book" for the current year. Having found what you sought, you "write today for a copy, which will be mailed free if you mention this publication." Only the prosaic would now deny that you shall presently possess "a league of grass" and purple lavender.

A few evenings later, you pore over the "large, handsomely illustrated book with eight color plates" (as advertised), and steep your thoughts in the "invaluable information for both amateur and professional gardener." You read about the "best vegetable and flower seeds." You consider lawn grass and sweet herbs, radishes and other potential salads. You become imaginatively dexterous with garden tools and sundries. Seated in your armchair, you have within a pleasant half-hour selected seeds, singled out bulbs, and visualized their possible future bloom. You rejoice in

*Daffodils.
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty.*

You cull from the pages some of the "newest and best roses," and wander through columns of gorgeous dahlias. Perhaps you see (not listed in the Garden Book) lovely humming-birds, as you saw them last summer, hovering and dipping over petunias and mignonette.

You have a vast advantage over the expert. With the aid of the Garden Book, you have enjoyed all these things before he has begun to turn the sod. Besides, you are quite indifferent to weather conditions, knowing that in your garden late frosts will not affect the tender blades; floods will not wash away the soil; and hail will not destroy the cheerful bloom. Color, form, fragrance, beauty—city walls cannot prevent pleasant thoughts of them. It is not alone in country gardens that "flowers preach to us if we will hear." Perhaps, if you are wise, you make a note, as you close the Garden Book, to remind you of the potted plant that you will buy to bring a fragment of a garden to your window sill.

It was related in some of the newspapers a few days ago that a dog, exiled from its home in Denver by sale to a person in St. Joseph, Mo., had responded to the call of its old home by walking the 700 miles from the new home, alone and unattended. Whatever attractions may be claimed by the people of Denver over the Missouri city, it probably was not because of a difference in climate or scenery that the animal endured the long and lonesome journey.

The Homing Instinct

It probably made little difference to him whether Denver was a mile high or at sea level. He was not looking for climate or mountains, and he probably cared not at all for the degree of local pride manifested either by his new acquaintances or his former friends. He answered, for reasons which many of us can understand, the homing instinct, or sense, or whatever it may be termed, which is at times so appealing as to be all but irresistible.

There was some person in Denver whom the determined dog was bound to see and be with. As attractive as the mountain city is, admittedly, it was not its beauties that appealed to him. Home, to him, was where there dwelt some man or woman, or perhaps some child, who had been kind and considerate. Friendship and companionship had been given when kindness and consideration were appreciated, and these had made the spot from which he had been banished the most desirable place in all the world.

In all this simple story there is a sincere and splendid tribute to someone. It is no reflection upon those newer friends whom the dog left behind him when he set out to return to Denver that he preferred his old friends to them. One does not transfer an allegiance of a lifetime or of years in a moment.

The courageous pilgrimage is by no means the first of the kind to be recorded. There have been, perhaps, almost countless similar incidents. While possibly dogs respond more strongly to the homing instinct than other animals, it is true that horses and cattle invariably find their way back to previous habitats if allowed their freedom before they have become wonted to new surroundings. A bunch of cavalry horses used in service along the Mexican border several years ago offered, collectively, convincing evidence of their attachment. They had been transferred, during the day, to a camp some twenty-five miles from their original base, their riders and masters returning by train. Before the next morning they had succeeded in escaping, and all were found in their old places, in an open corral, without roof or other shelter, waiting to be tied to the rope barrier which had anchored them.

The impulse is not one difficult to understand and appreciate. At times we all look backward with some longing, even while realizing that our present surroundings are pleasant and our newer friends agreeable and considerate. It is the homing instinct, strong in everyone.

THE Brighton Chronicle of 1823 contains an amusing anecdote involving King George IV and the leader of the Royal band. It appears that the latter wished to have a black man for the kettledrum, but that His Majesty strongly objected to any such appointment. At last the band master chose for this position an individual who, though a European, was of very swarthy complexion. On first seeing him, the King seemed startled and displeased, but on approaching a little nearer, he took in the situation and half-humorously admitted, "I see, Sir, that you wish to accustom me to a black drummer by degrees."

GERMAN opera has been brought back in New York; and although it has not been placed in quite the impressive

place it held before the war, it has, nevertheless, been effectually rescued from neglect and discredit. In particular, the repertory of Richard Wagner, which was formerly a mainstay of the New York season, has been restored to something like its old-time influence. The works of the "Ring" cycle, along with "Lohengrin," "Meistersinger," and the other pieces which bear the peculiar designation of "music dramas," are restored to full honors, not indeed at the Metropolitan Opera House, where they used to flourish, but at what was a long while since started as a rival institution, Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House.

Wagner has been set up in something like recognition again, and by a company of artists from Germany. He disappeared seven years ago, at the time when the submarine activity was at its height and when propaganda was disreputably rife. He reappears under circumstances that give offense to nobody and that seem truly to awaken popular admiration. The Wagnerian Opera Festival materialized on American shores about three weeks ago, a small group of singers, a few tons of scenery, and a great deal of enthusiasm. It would have brought with it from home an orchestra, or at least principal players to form the nucleus of an orchestra, but that American union musicians' rules forbade. Patriotic zeal sometimes languishes, but not so the union rules. It had trouble getting its scenery off the dock on account of customs regulations, and it received other discouragement a-plenty; and yet it opened on time in Baltimore with such an orchestra as it could raise from among unengaged American instrumentalists, and with borrowed stage decorations. It had, perhaps, two or three voices of prime quality wherewith to charm the spoiled American ear, but it had enough first-rate conductors to equip all the opera companies in the United States—conductors who knew how to make small vocal resources count to the utmost.

As the singing did not prove remarkable, so, too, the scenery did not, when released for use and set up in an American theater. But a plain and old-fashioned scenic outfit was only a slight drawback, considering there was a stage manager who knew the art of illusion from A to Z. Having perfect mastery of their craft, then, and unquenchable enthusiasm, the German visitors have got along. They have come as emissaries, the fair-minded must grant, of the German people, to whom Wagner belongs, and to whom today, as much as ever, music is an especial birthright. Haydn said in London, "Everybody knows my language," or equivalent words. The same thing, the men and women of the Wagnerian Opera Festival can say in New York, even though their actual speech is not understood, and is the more unfamiliar because it was for so long a period banished from American theaters and concert halls. They can pride themselves, too, on having succeeded in their mission. They have built a Wotan's bridge of rainbows across a long-enough yawning chasm.

Editorial Notes

WHILE much is heard today regarding compulsory vaccination of children, and its alleged necessity in order to protect both them and the community at large, comparatively little is said on the question of the vaccination of adults. But vaccination is only supposed to protect the subject so treated for a period of not exceeding seven years. Hence, there are undeniably in every community thousands of individuals, who, in the eyes of those advocating this practice, are unimmunized. It would be interesting to know, indeed, how many of those who are demanding most loudly that children be subjected to this practice are themselves "safe," according to the medical teachings. Why not make it a requirement that every adult who wants to have children subjected to this ordeal shall himself have been vaccinated within seven years, before being allowed to speak in favor of it for others?

A MEMORABLE gathering was the annual Washington's Birthday luncheon of the English-Speaking Union, at which Mr. Bonar Law made an address. The British Premier deplored the fact that the United States had not played its part in the peace settlement as it had in the World War, but with characteristic optimism added:

I believe the unwisdom of America's abstention from the world settlement is entering the minds of the American people and Government, and that, when another opportunity presents, that Government will no longer stand aloof from the troubles of the world.

Surely it is needless to say that America has the welfare of the world at heart and that, though delayed, its answer to the call of civilization will surely come in measure beyond expectation.

IN VIEW of the remarkable trip across the Sahara desert recently, it is opportune to note that not many months ago American explorers conducted an exhaustive investigation of the great Gobi desert in Asia, in the course of which many remarkable discoveries were made. Among the achievements of this expedition, the third Asiatic expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History, was the determination that the Gobi desert is flooded with rock, instead of being deeply covered with sand, as had been theretofore believed.

IN VIEW of the fact that the London Daily Mail not long ago issued a gravely pessimistic forecast of the Irish situation, it is gratifying to note that this same paper has quite recently published a report from a correspondent to the effect that he has noticed of late a change from a noncommittal view of the pacification of Ireland to a cautious but undoubted optimism among well-informed residents of Dublin. The policy of well-reasoned sanity will undoubtedly prevail, and meanwhile Ireland needs encouragement and kindly sympathy.

The Cult of Thrift

W. M. COLLES

THE predominant vogue of the moment is, perhaps, indiscriminate criticism of all nationalities as decadent. The countries are, one and all, acutely conscious of each other's shortcomings. It is pleasant to turn from these gloomy forebodings to a retrospect and a forecast which reflect credit on the peoples of many countries, and go to show that the popular outlook has not changed wholly for the worse.

"War Savings" had their peculiar appeal for most people during those four anxious years when patriotism was a real creed. But with the relaxation of the national effort, the first outcome of victory, it seemed for the moment that the appeal would lose its force. With hard times and high prices it looked as if all arguments in favor of thrift would fall for the most part upon unheeding ears. But the event has falsified these expectations. A great new national savings movement of wholly unexpected volume has established itself in a large number of countries and promises soon to become a world-wide industrial and financial factor.

At a time when the air is thick with forecasts of revolution, it is eminently reassuring to realize that the cult of thrift, both for its own material advantages and as a national duty at a time of national want, is becoming more and more widely recognized as one of the functions of the new citizenship. In the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Belgium, Australia, to look no further afield, the movement has become a real and positive actuality, capable of affecting, it may be, the destinies of the nation and the world.

It has been said that "there is no new thing under the sun," and the rule of savings which is the root idea of the habit of thrift is as old as the ages. The Japanese use such well-worn slogans in their savings campaign as:

While you sleep your savings continue to increase.
As wings are essential to the flight of birds, so are savings to the life of man.

The "Caisse d'Epargne" of Belgium, better known as the Belgian Savings Bank, which itself succeeded more than one official predecessor and dates back to 1865, has lost nothing from state encouragement. In 1920, no less a sum than 1,504,000,000 francs was actually deposited on the books. In the same way the Post Office Savings Bank in Japan has been a growing power for forty years—the total deposits by Sept. 30, 1922, being 960,902,132 yen, with a parity value of \$480,451,066. Coming down to present-day developments, the growth of thrift is, perhaps, more pronounced in Great Britain than any other country. The number of British national savings certificates sold up to Dec. 31, 1922, amounted roughly to 608,940,000, and during the present year there have been issued weekly from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 of these certificates, the purchase price being now 16 shillings and the yield 5 per cent at maturity in five years.

Few people are able to visualize figures in nine columns. We will, therefore, content ourselves with recording the fact that the capital of savings available for Exchange purposes amounted on Dec. 31, last, to about £349,763,411, withdrawals even in these hard times only averaging 26 per cent.

A "push" has been given of late to the time-honored inculcation of the practice of thrift among the American people and the co-ordination of all savings facilities, more especially the "group" scheme, which, by the periodic collection of small deposits, enables the depositor to save without trouble. The new Treasury savings certificate, the pivot of the American plan, is a "cumulative" security bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum if held to maturity, that is, for five years. Exempt from state and local taxation and from the normal federal income tax, the certificates are in denominations of \$25, \$100 and \$1000, respectively, each of which can be purchased at a discount of 20 per cent, while any individual can buy up to \$5000 face value in any one series, and a new series is issued each year.

As A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, pointed out, when the new certificate was introduced, in undertaking the movement for peace-time savings, the Government looked forward with confidence to the renewed co-operation of all helpful agencies. Postal savings deposits are to be the main reliance for the accumulation of small sums for investment in certificates. Already the results aggregate annual deposits of \$100,000,000 and their indefinite expansion is assured. The fact that approximately 25 per cent of the total is redeposited on maturity shows that the habit promises to become permanent and not sporadic, and that a new idea of citizenship has been created, bringing with it a new sense of responsibility and of that solidarity which is the only sound foundation of national well-being. The war has led to a new distribution of the national wealth, and a new capitalism has replaced the old and promises to provide a sure and certain bulwark against all the forces of disruption.

The peculiar strength behind the new movement lies in the self-denying effort of the voluntary workers who are its mainstay. Without any thought of public favor, without any recognition to speak of, from the standpoint of the purest altruism, these indefatigable men and women, week in, week out, have waited upon the people in their homes or at their work. The collection of money is always a thankless task, and opposed to them are the sinister influences which are beginning to find their most formidable antagonist in the new form of capitalism. Yet by her unflinching tact and boundless devotion, the "collecting lady" in particular is, today, a welcome visitant in every home, radiating a beneficent influence of immeasurable value. As and when the savings of a workingman or workingwoman render possible the purchase of a new "certificate," the achievement is rejoiced over in common as the gerdon of a joint endeavor.

Thoughts On a Common Plane

MEN today are trying to express life in terms of Spirit. Fifty years ago men were trying to express life in terms of matter, and scientists, by the careful and painstaking collecting of facts, by their loyal devotion to truth, and by their penetrating generalizations, unrolled before men's eyes a physical universe so stupendous and overpowering that men were led to believe that the physical world was everything, writes Rowland Cotton Smith in The Outlook (New York). Now men are beginning to see what the prophets declared fifty years ago—that there is still a world of the Spirit untouched by natural science; that evolution, whether it be true or false, is merely a statement of a physical process, and has no bearing whatever on the existence or nature of the spiritual world. The scientist and the spiritual expert work side by side and in entire accord within their separate spheres. When the scientist now and then tries to make an excursion into the spiritual realm, and uses his approach to prove the reality of the spiritual life, he is still dealing with material things, and makes no contribution, and the spiritual expert by his side smiles and says: "What you seem to have recently discovered we have known ever since the world was made."